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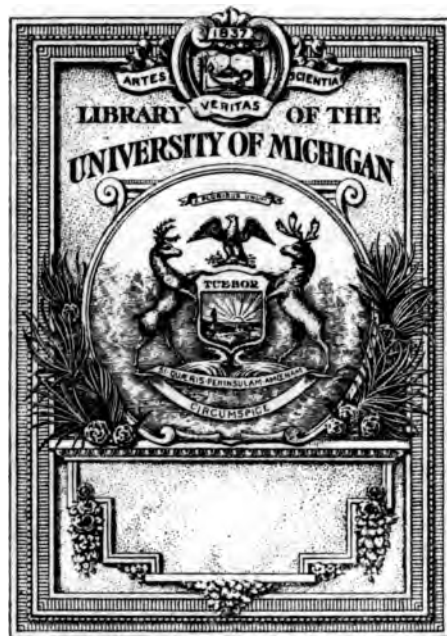
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# Human Welfare Work in Chicago





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**HUMAN WELFARE WORK IN  
CHICAGO**









**MICHIGAN AVENUE**

Looking north from the Art Institute. It bears the reputation of being the finest mile of boulevard in the world.

# HUMAN WELFARE WORK IN CHICAGO

EDITED BY

HARVEY C. CARBAUGH


*Colonel and Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, Retired;  
Member and Secretary Civil Service Board  
South Park Commissioners*

ILLUSTRATED



CHICAGO  
A. C. McCLURG & CO.

1917

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1917

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Published March, 1917

Press of  
Rand McNally & Co., Chicago

## PREFACE

**T**HE preparation of this volume has been made possible through the assistance without compensation of the writers of the several chapters. Grateful acknowledgment is expressed for the cordial help given by the many organizations and agencies in providing information and pictures relating to their work.

Its publication is due to the financial generosity of Judge John Barton Payne, President of the South Park Commissioners.

The inception of this summary originated in the belief that the people of the City of Chicago are the peers of those of any other city in humanistic work, and that the extent of such work was not realized even by those who were entitled to credit for its performance.

The City of Chicago increased in population from 30,000 in 1850 to 2,550,000 in 1916. The city now covers an area of 195 square miles. The real and personal property within its limits has a value of \$3,127,022,913. The output of its manufacturing zone amounts to at least \$2,000,000,000 a year. The wholesale trade of the city reaches about the same amount in value. These facts, taking into consideration Chicago's enormous banking resources and its present importance as a rail and water transportation terminus, show a record of development possibly

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## P r e f a c e

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without a parallel for rapidity and permanency.

So great have been these results and so widespread has been the knowledge thereof that in many places Chicago has a reputation for excessive devotion to pecuniary and material advancement. Information in regard to the great humanitarian work carried on in Chicago each year through municipal and private agencies has not been widely disseminated. The volume of such work is not, in general, appreciated even by the city's own inhabitants. Among these agencies are those to awaken public conscience, to build up civic pride, to promote local and national patriotism, and to stimulate earnest labor in the interests of humanity. At the cost of personal sacrifice, there are great leaders with a large army of co-workers who consecrate their powers to the betterment of the conditions which surround their less fortunate neighbors.

The organizations and agencies for these ends have developed to such a degree of perfection that the City of Chicago and County of Cook are covered with a humanitarian network which renders it almost impossible for deserving cases not to receive, as needed, moral, mental, or physical aid.

HARVEY C. CARBAUGH.

*Chicago, Jan., 1917.*

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION, BY JOHN BARTON PAYNE, PRESIDENT SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS . . . . .	xiii
CHAPTER I ART IN CHICAGO, COMPILED BY THE EDITOR . . . . .	1
CHAPTER II CHICAGO AS A MUSIC CENTER, BY KARLETON HACKETT, DIRECTOR, THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, AND MUSICAL CRITIC, "CHICAGO EVENING POST". . . . .	23
CHAPTER III THE CITY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BY PROF. JOHN D. SHOOP, SUPERIN- TENDENT, THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS . . . . .	39
CHAPTER IV THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, BY HENRY E. LEGLER, LIBRARIAN, THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY . . . . .	55
CHAPTER V PARKS AND BOULEVARDS, BY J. F. NEIL, SECRETARY, SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS . . . . .	67
CHAPTER VI PUBLIC RECREATION, BY JOHN R. RICHARDS, SUPERINTENDENT OF PLAYGROUNDS AND SPORTS, SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS . . . . .	87

---

## Contents

---

PAGE

CHAPTER VII	A SUMMARY OF PHILANTHROPIC WORK, COMPILED BY THE EDITOR .	118
CHAPTER VIII	PHILANTHROPIC WORK OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS, COMPILED BY THE EDITOR . . . . .	185
CHAPTER IX	NEIGHBORHOOD WORK, COMPILED BY THE EDITOR . . . . .	197

### APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	LIST OF CHICAGO'S PARKS, PLAY- GROUNDS, AND BATHING BEACHES, COMPILED BY J. F. NEIL, SECRETARY, SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS . .	211
APPENDIX B	LIST OF CHICAGO'S CHARITABLE ORGANI- ZATIONS, COMPILED BY THE EDITOR .	222
INDEX . . . . .		258

## ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
Michigan Avenue .....	<i>Frontispiece</i>
The Art Institute.....	4
Annual Architectural Exhibit, The Art Institute.....	8
Art School Exhibition, The Art Institute.....	8
The Roman Sculpture Gallery, The Art Institute.....	9
Blackstone Hall, The Art Institute.....	9
The Antiquarian Room, The Art Institute.....	14
The Ryerson Library, The Art Institute.....	14
Outdoor sketching class, The Art Institute.....	15
Indoor sketching class, The Art Institute.....	15
The Stage, Orchestra Hall.....	28
The Chicago Symphony Orchestra.....	28
The Auditorium, Orchestra Hall.....	29
The Alexander Graham Bell Public School.....	44
The Carter H. Harrison Technical High School.....	48
The Assembly Hall, The Carter H. Harrison Technical High School .....	48
The Hyde Park High School.....	52
The Assembly Hall, The Hyde Park High School....	53
The Gymnasium, The Hyde Park High School.....	53
The Chicago Public Library.....	58
The Reading Room, The Chicago Public Library....	60
The Circulation Department, The Chicago Public Library .....	60
Humboldt Park Branch, The Chicago Public Library..	61
Sherman Park Branch, The Chicago Public Library...	61
The Newberry Library .....	64
The General Reading Room, The John Crerar Library.	65
The Medical Reading Room, The John Crerar Library.	65
The South End of Wooded Island, Jackson Park....	70



---

## Illustrations

---

	PAGE
The Lily Pond, Douglas Park.....	71
The Formal Garden, Garfield Park.....	71
The Golf Grounds, Jackson Park.....	72
The Lagoon, Jackson Park.....	73
The Bathing Beach, Jackson Park.....	73
Folk dance, Palmer Park.....	74
Children's field day, Palmer Park.....	74
Pergola, Sunken Gardens, Washington Park.....	75
Gage Park .....	75
The Conservatory, Washington Park.....	78
Boathouse and Lagoon, Garfield Park.....	78
Ball Field, Davis Square.....	79
Hamilton Park .....	79
The Chicago Academy of Sciences.....	80
Shakespeare Statue, Lincoln Park.....	80
Animals in the Lincoln Park Zoo.....	81
The Garfield Park Conservatory.....	84
Open-air concert in one of Chicago's Parks.....	84
Park districts and parks in the City of Chicago.....	86
Dvorak Park .....	92
The Wading Pool, Mark White Square.....	93
The Wading Pool, McKinley Park.....	93
The Playroom, Pulaski Park.....	94
The Playground, Davis Square.....	94
The Boys' Gymnasium, Hamilton Park.....	95
The Girls' Gymnasium, Hamilton Park.....	95
The Municipal Pier .....	96
Tennis, Humboldt Park.....	98
Roque, Washington Park.....	98
Casting, Washington Park Pool.....	99
Boating, Washington Park.....	99
The Public Playground, Robey Street.....	102

---

## Illustrations

---

	PAGE
The Holden Playground.....	102
East End Park.....	108
Adams Park .....	108
Sherman Park .....	106
Grandmother's Garden, Lincoln Park.....	106
Logan Boulevard .....	107
Drexel Boulevard .....	107
Open-air lecture to mothers.....	118
Open-air lecture with stereopticon.....	119
Little Girls at Work, Children's Memorial Hospital...	124
Children's Memorial Hospital.....	124
St. Mary's Home for Children.....	125
The Chicago Home for the Friendless.....	125
The Chicago Juvenile Court in session.....	126
St. Luke's Hospital.....	138
Little Folks at St. Mary's having their picture taken..	140
Caring for the babies of the poor, Olivet Institute...	148
An ill-nourished baby.....	149
Elizabeth Marcy Center.....	154
The Playground, Elizabeth Marcy Center.....	154
Aiken Institute .....	158
Types of twenty-three nationalities, Aiken Institute...	159
From rubbish heap to rose garden, Aiken Institute...	160
Raffia Work, Aiken Institute.....	160
The Young Men's Christian Association Hotel.....	164
The Hotel Lobby, the Y. M. C. A. Hotel.....	165
The Hotel Cafeteria, the Y. M. C. A. Hotel.....	165
The Central Building, The Young Men's Christian Association .....	166
A dozen different nationalities, The West Side Y. M. C. A. ....	167
Athletic meet, The Sears Roebuck Y. M. C. A.....	167

---

## Illustrations

---

	PAGE
The Central Building, The Young Women's Christian Association .....	168
The Industrial Home for Men, Salvation Army.....	172
The Young Women's Boarding Home, Salvation Army.....	172
Christmas baskets, The Salvation Army.....	173
Life-saving Scouts, Salvation Army Camp.....	173
Mercy Hospital .....	180
Christmas Dinner, The Volunteers of America.....	190
Campers, Fresh Air Camp, The Volunteers of America.....	190
Chicago Commons .....	200
The University of Chicago Settlement.....	201
Eli Bates House.....	202
The Day Nursery, Eli Bates House.....	202
The Young Men's Club, Eli Bates House.....	203
The Domestic Science Class, Eli Bates House.....	203
Hull House .....	204
The Labor Museum, Hull House.....	205
The Boys' Club, Hull House.....	205
The Playground and baby tents, The Northwestern University Settlement .....	206
The Sandpile on the roof garden, The Northwestern University Settlement .....	206
The House of the Interpreter, The Northwestern University Settlement .....	207
The Mothers' Club, The Northwestern University Settlement .....	207
Making Tiles, The University of Chicago Settlement.....	208
The Kindergarten, The University of Chicago Settlement .....	208
The Field Museum of Natural History.....	238
The New Field Museum.....	238
The Cook County Hospital.....	246

## INTRODUCTION

**T**HE material side of Chicago is well known.

Its growth from a lake-side village, nestling at the mouth of the Chicago river in 1830, to a city of two and one-half millions in 1916, is one of the most marvelous instances of city building in world history.

Its wigwam of 1860, from which the world received its first glimpse of that embodiment of common sense and sterling character—the type of civilization of the middle west—Abraham Lincoln, is celebrated in national history. Its disastrous fire of 1871, great in destruction of property and annihilation of homes, business, and business buildings of a city of more than three hundred thousand people, was also great in the opportunity it gave her citizens to build bigger and better and to show the world a wonderful example of purpose, stability, and enterprise.

Its unexampled development as a center for over thirty railroads, which extend from east to west and from north to south, brings Maine, California, the Pacific Ocean, the great lakes, and the Gulf of Mexico into close and direct communication and makes Chicago the center of distribution of the United States. Its proximity to exhaustless coal fields; its development of

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## I n t r o d u c t i o n

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manufacture; its great markets for wheat, corn, cattle, lumber—in short for everything of the material kind—conduce to the development of a great city.

In 1893, half a century after its birth as a city, Chicago created for the World's Columbian Exposition the famous "White City," whose meteoric splendor lighted two hemispheres and served to introduce Chicago to the peoples of the world as a city of achievement and of unlimited possibilities for service in art, in science and in all the finer things which make for the development and uplift of the human race.

Although the material and physical side of the city is thus well known, little has been said of the great work in dealing with the vast human problems which have confronted it. It may be truly said that Chicago—more than any other city of the western world—is the melting pot of civilization. Over thirty-three distinct nationalities have made their contributions to the population of this cosmopolitan city. The native American population comprises about three-fifths of the whole; that of German birth numbers a little less than one-twelfth; the Polish about one-twentieth; and the Russian about one-thirtieth. Next in the order of numbers come

## Introduction

the Irish the Swede the Italian and the Bohemian. The latest available nationality figures, taken from the school census of May, 1914-16, are as follows:

	Amer. Born Fathers Amer. Born	Foreign Born	Amer. Born Fathers For'n Born	Total
American:				
White .....	752,111	.....	.....	.....
Negro .....	54,557	.....	.....	806,668
Austrian* .....		33,946	24,537	58,483
Belgian .....		2,227	1,115	3,392
Bohemian .....		49,074	53,675	102,749
Bulgarian .....		590	513	1,103
Canadian .....		25,298	19,446	44,744
Chinese .....		1,602	151	1,753
Croatian .....		4,485	2,828	7,313
Danish .....		12,362	10,032	22,394
English .....		28,905	16,809	45,714
Finnish .....		1,041	485	1,526
German* .....		191,168	208,809	399,977
Greek .....		6,954	1,667	8,621
French .....		3,681	1,968	5,649
Hollander .....		8,835	8,079	16,914
Hungarian .....		22,105	9,758	31,863
Irish .....		68,305	78,255	146,560
Italian .....		58,782	49,378	108,160
Japanese .....		269	42	311
Lithuanian .....		16,096	8,554	24,650
Mexican .....		190	52	142
Norwegian .....		27,562	19,934	47,496
Polish .....		124,543	106,803	231,346
Roumanian .....		3,372	1,760	5,132
Russian* .....		99,588	66,546	166,134
Scotch .....		10,647	7,015	17,662
Serbian .....		629	216	845
Spanish .....		323	148	471
Swedish .....		66,287	52,246	118,533
Swiss .....		2,320	1,677	3,997
Welsh .....		1,155	734	1,889
Other Countries .....		3,897	1,338	5,235
Total .....	806,668	876,288	754,570	2,437,526

\* Does not include Polish who preferred to be registered as Polish rather than Austrian, German, or Russian.

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## Introduction

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Many persons ask, What is Chicago doing for the physical and mental welfare of its sons and daughters who have come from so many lands? Are these problems being dealt with in the same comprehensive way that Chicago dealt with and is dealing with the commercial side of its life? Is such opportunity being afforded for the upbuilding of health, character, and intelligence as will make Chicago's sons and daughters worthy of being citizens of their city, their state, and their country? It has seemed worth while to the editor and the authors of the several chapters of this volume to set forth a brief description of Chicago's activity in the line of human welfare work.

## **ART IN CHICAGO**





# Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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## CHAPTER I

### ART IN CHICAGO

**B**Y personal effort and through liberality in furnishing funds, the people of Chicago have taken effective action which has resulted in most substantial results in promoting education in art. The work has been carried on with the Art Institute as a center, but its promotion has been enhanced by other enterprises, both public and private.

**THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO:** The Institute was incorporated May 24, 1879, for the "founding and maintenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art, and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means." The museum building upon the lake front, first occupied in 1893, is open to the public every week day from nine to six, and Sundays from twelve-fifteen to ten. Admission is free to members and their families at all times, and free to the public upon Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays. The membership December 31, 1916, was:

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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	Total	Fees Paid
Annual Members....	5,356	\$ 10 a year
Life Members.....	2,044	\$100 without further dues
Governing Members.	171	\$100 on election, and \$25 a year thereafter
Governing Life Members .....	57	\$400 on promotion from governing members, then without further dues

All receipts from governing memberships and governing life memberships are invested, and the income expended. The life membership fees are held as a permanent endowment fund, and only the income expended. In addition, the permanent endowment funds of the Institute, received from nearly fifty gifts or bequests, amounted to \$1,617,314.88 on January 1, 1917.

The South Park Commissioners are authorized by law to levy a quarter of a mill tax for the benefit of the Art Institute, which tax now amounts to about \$100,000 a year, to be used exclusively for operating expenses. This sum, augmented by other sums from miscellaneous sources, caused the cash receipts for the year ending December 31, 1916, to amount to \$281,285.02. During the year 1916 the receipts from trust funds amounted to \$579,233.72.

The aim of the Art Institute is to establish and maintain a comprehensive school of art and an ideal art museum; to be an inspiring center for liberal education in the various fields of art;

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## Art in Chicago

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to influence the intellectual life of the people, of high or low degree, and to completely satisfy the requirements of being a luxury for the rich and a necessity for the poor. Its atmosphere is that of good-will and hospitality to all. Its ideal is to be a source of inspiration to the uplifting of human life.

The Art Institute is managed in the belief that art is a vital factor in human life and that its objects are to cultivate an appreciation of the beautiful, and to discover, stimulate, and represent the ideal. It is operated on the principle that art does not exist for art's sake alone, but that its principal function is the service of humanity and the furnishing of a medium for expressing all that is deepest and most sincere in the life of a people.

The art museum is not a mere storehouse for specimens. It is a living institution which furnishes changing exhibitions of contemporaneous art, schools of instruction, lecture courses, and a library for public use. It is a home for the artistic activities of the community and a promoter of research work in art.

The nucleus of the present building was erected in 1892 for the use of the World's Columbian Exposition during 1893. Since the close of

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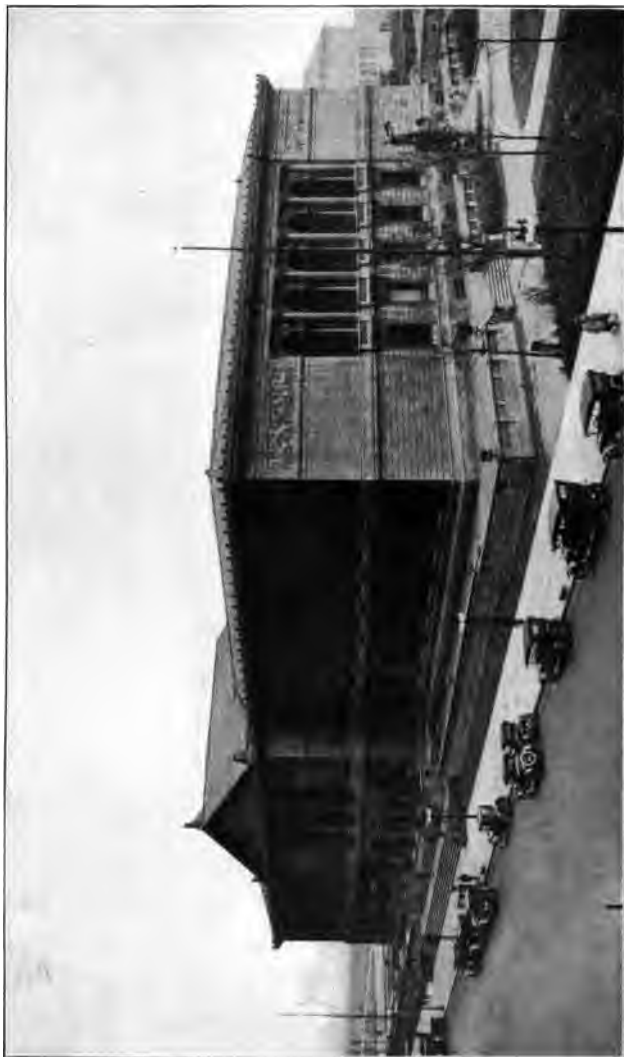
## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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the Exposition, the Art Institute has occupied the building. Its museum has not been closed for a single day since its opening, November, 1893. During this period additions and improvements have been made from time to time, among the most important of which are Fullerton Memorial Hall, Ryerson Library, Blackstone Hall with the galleries above, a portion of the grand central stairway, twenty-five skylighted studios for the school, and an extensive shipping room. The Institute has constructed an addition to its building which has cost about \$300,000.00, and will increase its exhibition space by about fifty per cent.

The Art Institute operates an Art School, a Department of Museum Instruction, a Department of Prints, a Department of Reproductions, and the Ryerson Library. The statistics as to miscellaneous work done in 1916 by the Institute are as follows:

	Lectures	Attendance
Lectures to members and students..	61	20,282
Other lectures and entertainments..	159	46,322
Lectures and entertainments for students .....	28	7,614
Orchestral concerts .....	5	2,309
Sunday afternoon concerts.....	72	35,132
Sunday evening concerts.....	26	11,202



**THE ART INSTITUTE**  
Over 25,000 students attend annually the various art classes.



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## Art in Chicago

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**THE ART SCHOOL:** The School of the Art Institute is doing much to advance art education, both locally and nationally. The grand total attendance in the several branches of the school during the calendar year of 1916 was 2,762 pupils.

The Art School is not only the largest but it is the best equipped and the most comprehensive in America. It is not too much to say that the collateral advantages surpass those of any other art school.

The students spend their working hours in the beautiful museum building, in which the permanent collections are of the highest order. Every year there are twenty or more passing exhibitions of the best current art.

The principle upon which the school is founded is to maintain in the highest efficiency the practice of drawing and painting, from life, from the antique, and from objects, and around this practice, to group the various departments of art education.

The school is conducted upon the most modern methods. The classes are organized in general conformity with the French "Atelier and Concours" system. The endeavor is to place the students in such an environment—under the



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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influence of the fine permanent collections, the frequent passing exhibitions, the numerous lecture courses, the library, with its wealth of books and photographs, the constant association with accomplished teachers—that, besides their technical attainments, they shall in four or five years receive something corresponding to a liberal education.

The following prizes are awarded at the close of each school year:

1. The William Merchant Richardson French Scholarship of \$1,000, awarded every two years.

2. The John Quincy Adams Prize: A Foreign Traveling Scholarship of four hundred and twenty-five dollars, limited to students who have been resident in America for five years immediately preceding the award, and who have not previously studied abroad.

3. An American Traveling Scholarship of one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

4. Honorable Mention to as many students as are found worthy thereof.

The School offers full courses of instruction in Academic Drawing and Painting, Sculpture, Decorative Designing, Illustration, Normal

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## Art in Chicago

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Training, and Architecture. The same privileges are accorded to all students.

**DRAWING AND PAINTING:** For convenience, the school of drawing and painting is divided into four classes or sections, as follows:

1. **Elementary.** Chiefly early charcoal practice in outline and general light-and-shade from antique fragments, together with practice from groups of blocks and familiar objects arranged for the study of composition. The sketch classes give all students the opportunity to draw from life from the first.

2. **Intermediate.** The same, more advanced. The value of line shadow in construction. Perspective. Still-life in monochrome and color.

3. **Antique.** Heads and figures from casts in full light and shade. Artistic anatomy. Modeling recommended.

4. **Life.** Costumed and nude life. Composition. Drawing and painting for advanced students.

**SCULPTURE:** The Department of Modeling and Sculpture is of unusual importance, and is under the enthusiastic and practical guidance of Mr. Charles J. Mulligan. The students not only follow the usual routine of academic modeling of head and figure, and the composition of small

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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groups, but compose and model draped figures, set up their own armatures, execute large figures, and in general perform the practical work of the studio. They are thus prepared for the actual practice of their profession.

**DEPARTMENT OF ILLUSTRATION:** The development of modern book and magazine illustration has created a demand for competent artists who understand not only pictorial requirements, but the special limitations imposed by reproductive processes. This broad field is fully covered by the instruction given in the Art Institute. It should be clearly understood that illustration in its higher branches implies the full attainment of the artist, and, added to this, special technical knowledge and training. Illustrations are pictures studied for a particular use, and often required to be produced with great speed and readiness, and under difficult conditions.

**DEPARTMENT OF DECORATIVE DESIGNING:** The object of this department is to educate students as practical designers, so that they may be prepared to go directly from the school into professional work. The course extends over a period of three years and embraces the study of the theory of design, historical ornament, practice in drawing and water color, and exercise in



### **ANNUAL ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT**

Given by the Chicago Architectural Club, The Illinois Society of Architects, and The Illinois Chapter of The American Institute of Architecture.



### **ART SCHOOL EXHIBITION**

Given each summer by the students of their own work.



THE ROMAN SCULPTURE GALLERY  
The Art Institute.



BLACKSTONE HALL  
The Art Institute.

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## Art in Chicago

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original designs for stained glass, wall-paper, rugs, book covers, metal work, carved wood, interior decorations, textiles, and decorative work of all kinds.

**DEPARTMENT OF CERAMIC DECORATION:** The instruction in design which is required includes the study of organic ornament, geometric and conventionalized, the distribution of areas, the effect of repetition and contrast, the artistic use of colors, etc. The instruction in ceramics covers processes and materials, including the practical application of designs to ceramics, the use of tools and appliances, the properties of paints, bronzes, lusters, and gold, the method of firing, etc.

**THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE:** The School of Architecture is the result of an alliance between the Armour Institute of Technology and the Art Institute of Chicago in the course of Architecture. The draughting rooms, library, etc., are located in the Art Institute. The students, however, are registered and graduated from the Armour Institute of Technology, which offers courses in all engineering subjects.

**EXHIBITIONS:** During the year 1916 there were held about forty-two individual or special

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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individual exhibitions, including paintings, sculpture, and etchings.

The regular annual exhibitions were of unusual interest. The exhibition of the Artists of Chicago and vicinity was of exceptional interest, and showed marked progress. In the spring of 1916, the twenty-eighth annual architectural exhibition was enlivened and enlarged by the cooperation of the Illinois Society of Architects, the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and the Art Institute, with the Chicago Architectural Club, which in the past has managed those exhibitions. The annual water-color exhibition was supplemented by a fine room of paintings from the Philadelphia Water Color Society. The summer loan exhibitions were excellent. The fifteenth annual exhibition of Applied Arts was probably the most attractively installed and, in general, the best exhibition of art crafts ever held in the Museum. The annual exhibition which is always vitally interesting to American artists, that of American oil paintings and sculpture, was opened in November, 1916, with a reception to about four thousand guests. An exceptionally interesting and varied lot of works by almost all of the distinguished American painters and sculptors was shown, and by

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## Art in Chicago

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unanimous comment the exhibition was pronounced a decided advance over all previous ones.

**AFFILIATED CLUBS:** The Antiquarian Society of the Art Institute of Chicago is an organization of ladies, with a present membership of about four hundred and fifty, whose object is to purchase and present to our museum antiquities pertaining to the decorative arts. Since 1891 this organization has contributed an exceptionally valuable collection of laces, textiles, furniture, etc., which has been installed in permanent galleries in the museum.

The Commission for the Encouragement of Local Art, established by the City of Chicago in 1914, was the first of its kind in America, although other cities have since followed the example of ours. The Commission holds all of its meetings at the Art Institute. The City makes it an annual appropriation which is sufficient to purchase twenty or twenty-five paintings by artists of Chicago, for exhibition in schools and other public buildings in our city, most of which purchases are made from the Chicago Artists' Exhibition.

The Chicago Society of Artists has a membership of about one hundred and fifty of our leading artists. They meet one evening a month



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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at the Art Institute, and help our museum materially in giving one of its best annual exhibitions, that of works by artists of Chicago and vicinity. The society has proved itself an exceptionally live organization and a big factor in the encouragement of local artists.

There are three architectural clubs meeting at the Art Institute: The Chicago Architectural Club, the Illinois Society of Architects, and the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. These three clubs together with the Art Institute unite in giving the annual architectural exhibition, which now embraces all arts allied with architecture, and has come to be a very interesting exhibition.

The other organizations giving annual exhibitions at our museum are: The Chicago Society of Etchers, the Art Students' League, the Chicago and the Atlan Ceramic Art associations, the Chicago Society of Miniature Painters, and the Western Society of Sculptors. The Municipal Art League holds all its meetings at the Art Institute. The Art Committee of the Municipal Art League is composed of delegates from the Art committees of sixty-eight important clubs in the city. A large part of their work

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## Art in Chicago

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is in connection with the Chicago Artists' Exhibition. They arrange each year for a series of one or two receptions a day that are held in the galleries during the period of this exhibition. In addition to their other activities, they make an annual purchase of one or more pictures with which they are forming a Municipal Art Gallery.

**THE SCAMMON LECTURES:** By the bequest of Mrs. Maria Sheldon Scammon, who died in 1901, a foundation was provided for an important course of lectures under the following provisions. The income of the fund is to be used by the Trustees of the Art Institute in providing courses of lectures upon the history, theory, and practice of the fine arts (meaning thereby the graphic and plastic arts), and at the discretion of the Trustees in the publication of said lectures, such lectures to be primarily for the benefit of the students of the Art Institute, and secondarily for members and other persons. In selecting lecturers preference is to be given to persons of distinction or authority on the subject on which they lecture. The fund is to be called "The Maria Sheldon Scammon Endowment," and the lectures to be known as the "The Scammon Lectures."

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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**MUSEUM INSTRUCTION:** The Department of Museum Instruction has shown appreciable growth and excellent results. Classes for adults, who comprise most of the regular attendants, meet weekly. The work with the school children is really in its infancy, but steps are being taken to develop it. The Municipal Art League, the Public School Art Society, the Art Department of the Board of Education, and various other organizations are coöperating with the Art Institute to bring the children into closer touch with it. Classes have been organized for Sunday evenings, and these are well attended.

The number of those applying for museum instruction is constantly increasing. During the year 1916, 11,528 persons were instructed. This includes members of the classes and the casual visitors who ask for museum guidance. Three thousand five hundred school children visited the Art Institute in groups and received instruction. Sixty lectures have been given to thirty-nine different clubs.

**LIBRARY:** The Ryerson Library is one of the greatest sources of usefulness of the Art Institute to the public and to students. It is primarily an art library and includes, besides its 10,890 books, large collections of photographs



THE ANTIQUARIAN ROOM  
The Art Institute.



THE RYERSON LIBRARY  
The Art Institute.



OUTDOOR SKETCHING CLASS  
The Art Institute.



INDOOR SKETCHING CLASS  
The Art Institute.

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## Art in Chicago

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and lantern slides which are of great value to student and lecturer. The lantern slides are kept in active circulation, being lent to lecturers and art teachers in all parts of the United States. During 1916 the collection of books was increased by 1,107. The attendance numbered 78,334. This growth of the library means added privileges to all who use it. Special mention should be made of the large amount of reference work done by members of the library staff. Not only is such work done for visitors, but many demands for bibliographies by letter and telephone have been met.

The Burnham Library of Architecture, installed in the Ryerson Library, now contains 1,990 volumes, 76 books having been added during the year.

**CONTENTS OF GALLERIES AND MUSEUM:** The Museum and Galleries contain many casts of Egyptian, Oriental, Greek, Roman, Italian, modern French, German, Scandinavian, British, and Russian sculpture. There are numerous works in marble and bronze, and reproductions in plaster, of American sculpture.

The Blackstone collection of architectural casts in sculpture includes 295 of the various nations of the earth. In paintings, there are 52

*Page Fifteen*

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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of the Old Masters, supplemented by a few copies. In modern oil paintings, there are 41 French and German in the Field collection, 88 in the A. A. Munger collection, 64 in the Nickerson collection, 60 of American, 36 of British and Continental Europe.

The Nickerson collection of water colors and pastels numbers 43. The Society of the Friends of American Art have collected 71 American paintings. The Buttler collection of paintings by Inness numbers 20. The drawings, prints, and metal works number about 858.

This large collection is supplemented by specimens of Oriental applied art; of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and antiquities; of ceramics of various collections by the Antiquarian Society.

The Friends of American Art is a society now in the sixth year of its organization. Since its foundation it has added to the collections of the Art Institute 71 paintings, 6 pieces of sculpture, and about 36 etchings and lithographs.

**VISITORS:** The galleries of the Institute have been open to visitors every day of the year 1916, of which 194 were pay days, and 172 were free days. During 1916, there were 43,344 paid admissions, 811,411 free public admissions, and 67,553 admitted free on membership tickets.

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## Art in Chicago

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The convenient central location of the Art Institute in the second largest city of the country is undoubtedly the reason for its attendance being greater than that of any other museum in the United States. There are a number of art museums within a night's ride of Chicago, which own good museum buildings, but whose collections are not sufficient to fill them. There are also a number of museums occupying temporary quarters. These museums apply to the Art Institute from time to time for special exhibitions. They are able to pay the cost of transportation and installation, and simply wish the Art Institute to obtain the exhibitions and circulate them. There is also a great demand for lecturers. There are over a hundred Parent-Teachers Associations in Chicago that are now appealing to the Art Institute for a lecturer to tell them about the Art Institute, and the teachers and pupils in the public schools are desirous of knowing more about the Museum and of getting into closer relations with it. The drawing teachers in the Chicago public schools are now receiving museum instruction and are making it a part of their work to inform teachers and pupils alike of the great advantages offered them by the Art Institute. The faculty of the Normal School is also



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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arranging for museum instruction. The opportunities for greater usefulness were never so apparent as at the present time.

**ENDOWMENTS:** The Trustees of the Art Institute are also the Trustees to expend the income of the B. F. Ferguson Monument Fund. The fund amounts to \$1,099,120.14, the income of which, after deducting taxes, cost of administration of the will, and annuities, amounting to \$8,800, is paid quarterly by the trustees to the Art Institute of Chicago for the "erection and maintenance of enduring statuary and monuments in the whole or in part of stone, granite, or bronze, in the parks, along the boulevards, or in other public places within the City of Chicago, Illinois, commemorating worthy men or women of America or important events in American history."

The Art Institute is trustee also of the Wirt D. Walker Trust Fund, which consists of—

Real Estate, Valued, less Incumbrance, at....	\$531,936.72
Bonds of the Par Value of.....	106,000.00
Cash on Deposit in the Trust Funds Account.	7,042.43

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Total Value of Fund.....\$644,979.15

In closing up the affairs of the World's Columbian Exposition, its Board of Directors had

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## Art in Chicago

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a balance in the treasury of about \$48,000. Wishing to create a suitable memorial of the great exposition held in Chicago in 1893, this sum was turned over to the Trustees of the Art Institute for the purpose of erecting in Jackson Park, on the site of the Administration Building of the Exposition, a bronze replica of the "Statue of the Republic."

Chicago homes are noteworthy for collections of paintings. Among them, one of the most exquisite contains the following:

1. The Bathers, by Corot.
2. Landscape, by M. Hobbema.
3. Landscape, by Richard Wilson.
4. La Gardienne du Troupeau, by J. T. Millet.
5. Landscape, by Jules Dupré.
6. Bordighera, by Claude Monet.
7. Landscape, by Constable.
8. Landscape, by N. Diaz.
9. Lady Frances Russell, by G. Romney.
10. Portrait of W. W. Kimball, by Arthur Ferrares.
11. Dutch Fishing Boats, by J. M. W. Turner.
12. Descent from the Pyrenees, by Van Morke.
13. Countess of Bristol, by Thomas Gainsborough.
14. Portrait of Rembrandt's Father, by Rembrandt Van Ryn.
15. Mrs. Wolf, by Sir Thomas Laurence.
16. Lady Sarah Bunbary, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.
17. Poppy Field, by Claude Monet.
18. Water Lilies, by Claude Monet.
19. LeGros Peuplier, by Alfred Sisley.
20. One each by C. Pissaro, Despagnol, Maufra.

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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Private enterprise in art in Chicago is evinced not only by the great number of student workers and artists and by the great army of visitors to the Art Institute, but by the growing inclination of those possessed of valuable art treasures and art collections to present them to public institutions, where they can be enjoyed by the mass of the people. Practically all of the collections of the Art Institute of Chicago have come to it by gift from citizens who believe that the people of the city in which they have accumulated their wealth should enjoy the betterment, advancement, and beauty to be found in art.

Among the forces at work to promote education in art in Chicago is the Chicago Public School Art Society, which was organized in 1894, and incorporated in 1911. It has a sustaining membership of about 30, an annual membership of about 165, and a life membership of about 38. Its objects are the education and development of children in the public schools of Chicago in art, and the placing of works of art in and about these schools. It aims to help effect a combination of scientific and humanistic education.

During the year 1913 the society made a careful study of the needs of schools and types

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## Art in Chicago

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of pictures that are proving of greatest value. In that year 49 new pictures were placed in schools, and in the following year 65 new pictures were placed in fifteen schools. During the past year there were about 50 new pictures placed in fourteen schools.

The society extends its aid to promote artistic surroundings in and about the public schools. It helps groups of school children to be taken to the art museum for observation and instruction.

Its activities are many and diversified in bringing art objects close to the homes, and thus give to art its effect in the development of American civilization by cultivating the imagination and quickening the conscience through the principles of artistic beauty.



## **CHICAGO AS A MUSIC CENTER**



## CHAPTER II

### CHICAGO AS A MUSIC CENTER

**C**HICAGO has become one of the focal points in the musical activities of this land and the natural center to which the people of the Mississippi Valley turn for educational advantages. The growth of Chicago has been so rapid, and the commercial enterprise of the city has been so extraordinary, that in the minds of most people the name of Chicago is synonymous with business and they do not realize the extent and importance of our musical equipment.

In order to get the attention of the average American it is necessary to talk in terms he can understand, which means that he must be impressed with the financial importance of any activity before he will give it serious consideration. With this in view several independent investigations have been made of the musical profession to ascertain the facts, and it was demonstrated that the people of this community spend each year for their music something more than \$80,000,000. These figures leave out of account a number of items concerning which it was impossible to obtain accurate information; but, as the matter stands, it was proved that the importance



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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of the varied musical activities of this city were such as to entitle music to most respectful consideration.

It is unfortunate that we Americans have to think of art in terms of money, but the fact obtains, and the musicians are ready to have this supreme test applied to the value of their work to the community.

The desire for education in music has been one of the most remarkable phenomena of the past generation, especially in the smaller communities all through the Middle West and across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. As farmers and tradesmen prospered, their first wish was to give to their children a higher standard of intellectual life than had been possible for them to reach for themselves. This almost universal spirit has found expression in the growth of educational institutions of every kind. Music has felt this quickening impulse from the very first.

Those who had growing children with an inherent instinct for music began to study the question of where they should be sent, in order that their natural gifts might receive the best training. A couple of generations ago there was no doubt about the matter, for the talented young students must be sent to New York or Boston;

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## Chicago as a Music Center

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but during the past thirty years there has arisen a new center of musical activity which has drawn to itself a great and constantly increasing number of these ardent young people—the City of Chicago.

How is Chicago equipped to give to music students all the different opportunities which their varied needs and desires properly require? It has established music with a standard of artistic excellence and upon a scale commensurate with the size and importance of the city. It has its own orchestra, its own opera company, and choral societies without number; every artist of any distinction visits the city, so that the opportunities for hearing the best of music are limitless. It has the two largest music schools in the land, with countless smaller schools and an army of private teachers; containing within these ranks many artists and teachers of international reputation. Its great libraries have been equipped with music departments especially designed to aid all students in their studies.

THE CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, founded by Theodore Thomas twenty-five years ago, has maintained its position as one of the great orchestras of the world. It has been established on so solid a basis that it has become one

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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of the facts of the life of this city. It owns its home, Orchestra Hall, has an endowment fund, and is a permanent institution. During the regular season it gives two concerts each week, on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. The seats in the gallery, holding about five hundred people, are sold each week at the price of twenty-five cents, making it possible for the students to hear the masterpieces of orchestral music played by this great organization for a fee so small as to be within the reach of all. For several years it has maintained a series of popular concerts on Thursday evening of each alternate week at a scale of prices from fifty cents down to fifteen. This brings the finest orchestral music within the reach of the most modest pocketbook.

There are many other series of orchestral concerts, at the Art Institute, at Sinai Temple, and at the Chicago Hebrew Institute, for which the admission fee is only ten cents.

The other great orchestras of the country, from Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and other cities, make periodical visits to Chicago during the season.

THE CHICAGO GRAND OPERA COMPANY was established some years ago, with a season of ten weeks of grand opera at the Auditorium Theater



**THE STAGE, ORCHESTRA HALL**

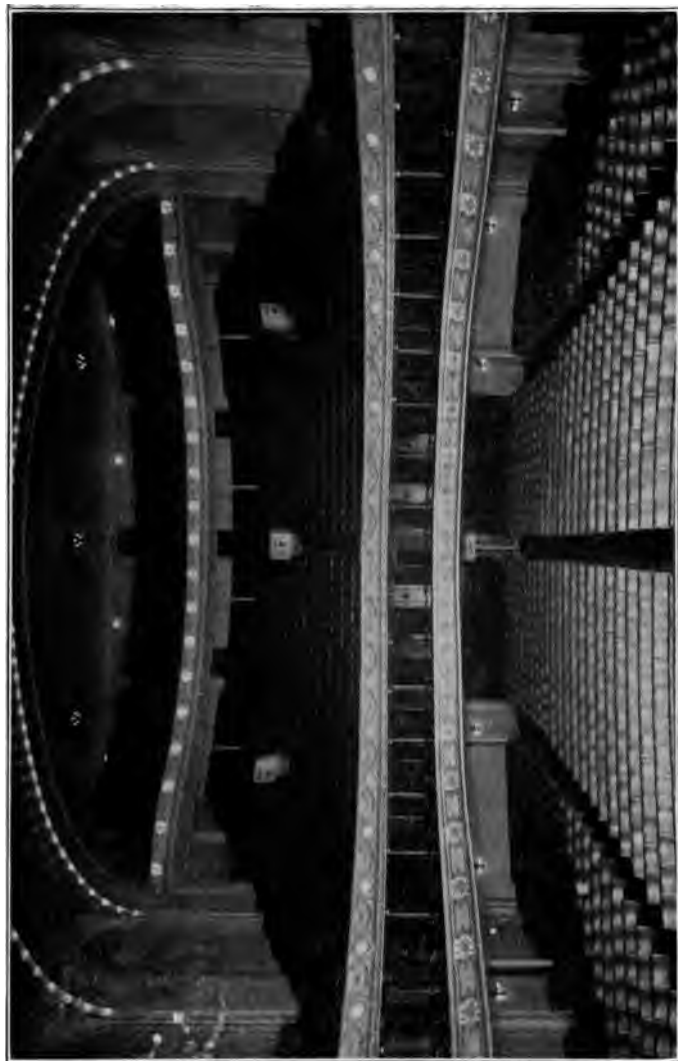
The home of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, one of the world's great orchestras.



THE CHICAGO SY



NY ORCHESTRA



THE AUDITORIUM, ORCHESTRA HALL

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## Chicago as a Music Center

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each year. The greatest singers of the world have given performances of the highest artistic standard.

The scale of prices is high, as is inevitable, but provision has been made for the student so that by buying a subscription ticket to one performance each week the seats in the second gallery cost but fifty cents for each performance. On Saturday evenings popular performances have been given at half the regular prices. The repertoire has ranged through the masterpieces of the opera of all lands, especially Italy, Germany, and France. Special attention has been given to the works of American composers and to the interests of American singers.

From time to time other opera companies have visited the city, and far-reaching plans have been formed by the men who have made opera possible in Chicago.

As for the individual artists who have appeared in the city, the number is too great to mention. It only needs be said that every artist of distinction who comes to America is sure to make several visits to Chicago, and it is merely necessary to watch the announcements in the daily press to keep informed as to the facts. The recitals by singers, pianist, violinists, and 'cellists,



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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and the concerts of chamber music and by choral societies are so many that the only limit to indulgence is the length of the individual pocketbook.

**CHORAL SOCIETIES:** These are numerous. The Apollo Club is the oldest and the most widely known through its great oratorio productions. Other societies number into the hundreds. One most interesting movement during recent years has been the establishment of singing societies among the employees of many of the great mercantile establishments, primarily for the musical and social benefits to be derived by the workers who are so closely confined during the day. Some of these societies have developed such a degree of artistic excellence that their concerts have now become a part of the regular musical activities of the city, and are open to the public. It has been the experience of all the organizations which have fostered this enterprise among their employees that the rehearsal hour has been one of the most stimulating incentives to study and self-development that has yet been discovered.

For the teaching of music Chicago is equipped in the most ample manner to provide for the needs of the earnest student in every

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## Chicago as a Music Center

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department, from the musical kindergarten to the artist ready for the concert platform or the operatic stage. The number of students who come here each year cannot be accurately estimated, but the matter has been well enough canvassed to show that the number is among the thousands, and from every state from the Alleghenies to the Pacific. As a result, teachers have been stimulated to intense efforts to provide all that is best in methods of instruction, and to keep abreast of advanced modern thought.

**CONSERVATORIES OF MUSIC:** The two principal are the American Conservatory and the Chicago Musical College, both of which institutions have been established for years and each season number their pupils by the thousands. There are also the Columbia School of Music, the Chicago Conservatory, the Bush Temple Conservatory, and many others. A number of famous artists prefer to teach in private studios. The number of people actively engaged in the teaching of music is estimated at considerably more than five thousand.

It is because of this excellent equipment for the teaching of music in all its branches that Chicago has become the teaching center of the West, and the constantly growing knowledge of

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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this fact is bringing into the city talented young musicians who are studying to make music a profession. While the city has not yet been aided in this educational work by great endowed institutions, nevertheless the schools and private teachers offer to all promising students many kinds of practical assistance to enable them to pursue their studies. There are many free advantages for the benefit of deserving students, and this movement is being given more and more attention by clubs and societies.

THE CIVIC MUSIC ASSOCIATION, working in conjunction with the commissioners of the park systems, has organized many kinds of musical activities and has arranged for concerts by well-known artists. It has established choral societies and orchestras among the talented of the various neighborhoods. People are learning that education means something more than training young people for a trade, and are taking thought to provide those things which minister to man's aspiration toward the higher things of the spirit. This movement for giving practical instruction in music and the incentive, not only to hear music but also to take an active part in making it, is growing stronger all the time. Chicago is doing its full share in this admirable work.

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## Chicago as a Music Center

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The Civic Music Association was organized and chartered to promote and encourage the understanding, appreciation, and study of the art of music and the development of musical talent throughout the community, principally by providing musical entertainment and instruction gratuitously or at little expense in the small parks and playgrounds and other civic centers.

Local groups or centers have been organized in many of the fieldhouses of the smaller parks, as well as social centers in the public schools.

The first Spring Festival, held in May, 1915, brought together many groups from different civic centers, and aroused enthusiasm. It illustrated what can be done in the future to accomplish one of the originally stated objects of the Association. It was held at the Harrison High School, and furnished practical evidence that the Civic Music Association has justified itself by its work. The first choral number was given by the children's choruses from Seward Park, Dvorak Park, Mark White Square, and Armour Square. There were about 250 children engaged, ranging from a few years of age up to about fourteen. They sang eleven folk songs, from memory. They had learned their music well and gave it with a spirit that is always

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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appealing. They sang true to pitch, and, when the song had a good rhythm, they rendered it with a swing that stirred everyone. Two of the songs, the Russian and the Bohemian, were repeated in encores. The audience was delighted, and well it might have been. This work that the Civic Music Association has done with the children would of itself be more than worth all the effort and money that has been expended.

In less than a year, the Association had justified its existence as an agency to promote the love of good music and to gratify the taste of multitudes who would have little opportunity otherwise for this kind of enjoyment. Its greatest service is in bringing together, under supervision, young people, who until they were so started, had no means of such diversion and education.

The larger plans of the Association include the organization of local committees to cooperate in arranging and managing musical entertainments in each Center; the organization of neighborhood choral and orchestral clubs at each Center; the giving of lecture recitals; the providing of opportunities for young artists to make their initial appearances; the rendering of works of resident composers; the production of

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## Chicago as a Music Center

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distinctly American music; and the holding of annual music festivals by combining the local groups.

**MUSIC LIBRARIES:** The Chicago Public Library has established a music department in which there are not only books on music which the student wishes to consult, but the actual music itself. Operas, oratorios, orchestral and chamber music, the literature of the piano, violin, and voice are lent to students on practically the same plan as the other books of the institution. The department was organized for the benefit of the general public, and every effort is made to open it to the widest practical use.

In the Newberry Library there is a most valuable musical collection intended for research work and study for advanced musicians. There are rare scores, including a large part of the orchestral library of Theodore Thomas, the founder of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and every provision is made for the convenience of readers.

**BAND CONCERTS:** During the summer there are out-of-door concerts by many bands in the city parks. In the winter season a system of public concerts is being organized in the park fieldhouses, and in the assembly halls of some

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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of the schools. The Chicago Band has been established and is maintained throughout the year by public-spirited citizens for the express purpose of giving concerts in out-of-the-way localities where the people cannot conveniently reach the center of the city and cannot afford to provide music for themselves.

Apart from the cultural value of music in a general scheme of education, people are recognizing through actual experience the tremendous demand that has grown up all over the country for well-equipped teachers of music. A constantly increasing proportion of serious young men and women are adopting music as a profession because the study interests them and because they have discovered that it offers them a wide field for practical work. In the old days it was held that no one ought to waste his time in the study of music unless he showed such remarkable talent as to warrant him in expecting to make a career as a virtuoso; but during the past generation the demand for instruction in music has become so great that it has opened a new profession to the young people of this country—one pleasant in itself and in which the pecuniary rewards are highly satisfactory.

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## Chicago as a Music Center

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More and more people in general are learning to look upon music as one of the arts about which a well-informed man ought to know something. We do not make our children study Shakespeare because we expect them to learn from these pages how to become poets, nor have them read the masterpieces of fiction because we expect them to become novelists. We have insisted on the study of the works of the master minds of literature in order that our children might gain a wider knowledge of life, and feel a deeper sympathy in the struggles, the sorrows, and the joys of this world of which they form a part. We are learning to realize that they should study the masterpieces of music for the same reason, and in order that they may enter into this realm of beauty with intelligent appreciation. Some of the greatest men to whom the world has given birth have expressed themselves through music, and it is dawning upon men that to be well-informed they should understand something of this art; not because they expect, or desire, to become professional musicians, but because they wish to have their share in the wonders of the realm of the Spirit.

This feeling has been working in the mass of the people of this community and they have



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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prepared themselves in an extraordinary way to give it practical expression. There remains much to be done, but within the space of less than two generations Chicago has provided an equipment in music which has made this city one of the great music centers of America.

# **THE CITY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS**



## CHAPTER III

### THE CITY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

**T**HE public school system of Chicago comprises one of the largest organizations in point of magnitude and capital west of the city of New York. There are approximately three hundred schools, representing the various districts into which the city has been divided. The tangible assets of the public school system, represented by buildings, grounds, and equipment, approximate \$60,000,000. The annual outlay in realty, including permanent construction and repairs, together with new sites and additions, represents \$6,000,000. The current expense incident to the maintenance and management of the schools approaches the vast sum of \$14,000,000.

There are engaged in the work of instruction nearly 8,000 teachers, and there are in attendance at the schools, ranging from the kindergarten through the high schools, almost 325,000 pupils. Of these large numbers, by far the greater proportion are provided for by the regular course of study. There are, however, in numerous instances, groups of children who, owing to physical or mental abnormalities, require

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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other means of instruction than that which is provided in the regular curriculum. In order to meet these varied needs, numerous supplementary departments have been created, such as special schools for the crippled, the deaf, the blind, the subnormal, the motor type children, the delinquents, the truants, the epileptics, and the children of a low standard of physical vitality. It has been the policy of the Board of Education to make special provision for children who are handicapped through physical or mental abnormalities, and to provide for them every opportunity possible in the way of equipment and special instruction.

For the instruction and management of this large army of students, teachers well trained and prepared are necessary. The Chicago Normal College has been created for this purpose, and is being maintained at a large expense to supply the necessary additions to the corps of teachers of the great educational system. At the present time there are eight hundred prospective teachers who are receiving instruction preparatory to qualification to become instructors under the management of the Board of Education.

To keep pace with the rapidly expanding system, and to provide building accommodations

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## The City's Public Schools

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for the rapidly growing school population, has been one of the difficult problems confronting the Board of Education. To provide for emergency needs in the congested districts and in the more remote parts of the city, areas at which permanent structures could not consistently be provided, the public school system has constructed nearly three hundred portable buildings. These structures, in the main, are well lighted, heated, and ventilated, and form an important adjunct to the general plan for housing the children during the period that they are attending school.

In addition to the work of the regular school day, a large system of evening schools is maintained during five months of the colder portion of the year. These schools are liberally patronized and so organized that credit toward graduation is given for work that has been successfully accomplished in these classes. There are at present nearly thirty-five school buildings that have been opened as community centers for the benefit of the social life of the neighborhood. This feature of public school extension has constantly been growing in favor, and increased appropriations have been made from year to year for the enlargement of the work.

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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Included in the general organization are the high schools, twenty-two in number, which are growing rapidly in membership and attendance. Of these, the technical high schools constitute an important factor. In these schools young men and young women are prepared for work of responsible positions, and the graduates readily find their way into places requiring responsibility and efficiency.

The finest technical schools in our country are locating in Chicago. The demand for this kind of training as a means of preparation for life is so urgent that it has been impossible, without great inconvenience to both teachers and pupils, to provide necessary quarters and equipment. The Lane Technical High School on the North Side, the Crane and Harrison Technical High schools on the West Side, and the Tilden and Lucy L. Flower Technical High schools on the South Side, are the main centers for the assembling of young people who desire to avail themselves of the opportunities of this kind of education. The Lucy L. Flower Technical High School has been established for the training of girls who desire to make preparation for the trades and the professions, as well as for positions with relation to household economy.



#### THE ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL PUBLIC SCHOOL

The largest elementary school ever planned and built as a whole by the Board of Education. It is impressively ornamental, in keeping with Chicago's aims for a "City Beautiful"; contains 39 classrooms, 15 for deaf and 24 for hearing children, and has lunchroom, gymnasium, and special equipment for the deaf. It is located at Grace Street and Waveland Avenue, and was opened February, 1917.





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## The City's Public Schools

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The management of the schools is under the direction of the Board of Education, consisting of twenty-one members, who are appointed by the Mayor of the City. The term of office is three years, and the appointments are made in groups of seven, in July of each year. The powers of organization are inherent in the Board, which elects each year a President and Vice-President, the President in turn making his appointments of standing committees, which are as follows:

School Management	Adjustments
Buildings and Grounds	Community Centers
Finance	Health and Sanitation
Rules	Sites
Leases	Audit

Numerous subcommittees are appointed by the Chairmen of the above committees, to take charge of special features of educational management. The general organization is divided into three distinct parts, known as the Educational Division, the Business Division, and the Division of Audit. Under the direction of the heads of these divisions, various departments have been created. The business of the Board is conducted largely through the committees, which in turn report all of their proceedings,

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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findings, and recommendations to the Board of Education at its regular meetings, which are held on alternate Wednesdays of the School year.

In the membership of the Board of Education are found many prominent persons who have achieved success in business and professional life, and whose counsels have been helpful in the forming of different policies for the management of the educational interests of the city. The members of the Board are acting coöperatively, consistently, and unselfishly for the conservation of the interests of the children of our city, and in the raising of the standards of efficiency in the departments of instruction.

In an aggregate population of two and one-half million of such cosmopolitan characteristics as we find in Chicago, the problem of education is one of infinite interest and continuous study. The shifting of the population, with its varied racial traditions and propensities, renders it difficult to forecast accurately future needs of any particular district in the city's area. The Board has provided for the construction of buildings in certain portions of the city which seemed adequate in point of capacity for all future demands, only to find an overflow in attendance before

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## The City's Public Schools

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it was possible to bring the structure to the point of completion.

It has been the policy of the Board, in the securing of sites, to go out in advance of settlement and purchase, wherever possible, in acre tracts, before subdivisions have been made. Through this policy much of the public revenue for education has been conserved and made available for other purposes.

The demands for construction and reconstruction are incessant and insistent from every portion of the city. While the Board of Education recognizes the necessity and legitimacy of these demands, it can act only in accordance with the annual revenues that are provided for its use.

Vexing problems will confront the management of the schools for years to come. Only through careful and thoughtful deliberation, coupled with the vision which is able to forecast future conditions, with a breadth of view that knows no preference for any particular or favored section of the city, and with a single devotion to the interests of the child alone, shall we be able to find a solution for school problems as they confront the City of Chicago today.

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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The breadth of work of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago requires special consideration in order to be appreciated.

The Department of Child Study and Educational Research was established in 1889, and makes examination, mental and physical, of all problem cases of children of school age in Chicago. It prepares school programs and supervises physical care of all special types of school children, including the deaf, blind, crippled, subnormal, truant, incorrigible, stuttering, anemic, tubercular, epileptic, and choreic. It supervises, in forty-five public schools, rooms for backward or subnormal children, and maintains a psychopathic institute and clinic for defectives.

There are four public school centers for blind children. They aim to give blind children the opportunity to grow up in a natural environment. They provide such training as will enable their pupils to mingle later in the business and social world as nearly as possible like normal members of society. Carfare for the blind and their attendants is defrayed by the Board of Education. Each center is furnished with Braille equipment.

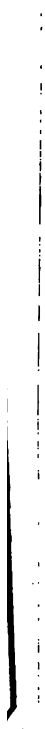
There are two public schools for crippled children. They are admitted upon a physical



**THE CARTER H. HARRISON TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL**



**THE ASSEMBLY HALL**  
**The Carter H. Harrison Technical High School.**



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## The City's Public Schools

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examination by a civil service school physician, and upon mental tests by the Child Study Department. Transportation is supplied by the Board of Education by operating nine busses, each of which is attended by a policeman who helps in the care of the children. Instruction in manual training, and in domestic work, is provided in addition to the regular academic work. A nurse is provided in each school, for two hours a day, to give medical attention, furnishing the necessary surgical dressings and medicines. Each school has a rest room containing three beds, for pupils requiring rest during the day. Luncheon is provided each day, food and service being paid for by the Board of Education.

There are three public school centers for deaf children, which were organized in 1875. The Board of Education pays carfare for all pupils living at a distance, and in some cases a small sum for an attendant. The aim of these centers is to educate deaf children for self-support. The centers are caring for about 260 deaf pupils.

In 1914 a center was established to take care of an estimated number of about 500 epileptic children of school age in Chicago. The enrolment thus far is small, as transportation funds are not yet provided. It is hoped to transfer



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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such defectives to a state institution as soon as one is provided.

A special fund is appropriated by the Board of Education to pay for janitor service, lighting, heating, and other expenses incurred in connection with the opening of the public schools for the use of community social centers, of which there are about forty.

Vacation schools are conducted four days each week for the summer term of six weeks. Pupils are received only on recommendation of the principal of the school which the applicant attends. Outdoor schools for anæmic children are operated in connection with the Chicago Woman's Club and the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund. Medical advisers are provided by the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute. Nutritious diet, recreation, occupations, and baths are furnished.

There are sixteen industrial and pre-vocational schools conducted on an industrial plan, in addition to the pre-vocational course at the Lane Technical High, the Crane Technical High, the Flower Technical High, and the Lake High schools. There is a special bureau of Vocational Guidance under the Board of Education.

Open-air schools are operated for anemic

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## The City's Public Schools

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children and those predisposed to tuberculosis. This work is carried on especially with the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund and the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute.

In this connection should be mentioned the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, established in 1915 by the City of Chicago. It has an ultimate capacity of 950 beds, and is free to the residents of Chicago.

In the public schools there are separate open-air rooms and low-temperature open-window rooms.

The Board of Education supplies room and equipment, and pays the wages of cooks and attendants, for operating penny lunch rooms in a number of its schools.

In 1903 the Board established an office for age and school certificates. This office issues permits, i. e., labor certificates, to pupils of the Chicago Public Schools, and to new residents, between the ages of 14 and 16, who wish to engage in gainful occupations.

In Chicago nearly all the schools, whether elementary or high, have their own domestic-science equipment, and systematically develop domestic art and science. Art is made an organic part of education in Chicago by practical work

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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in manufacturing articles, followed by instruction in designing.

In some of the high schools of Chicago the position of Dean of Women has been created, to supply the kind of supervision and counsel which girls in colleges receive. The public school system extends to habitual truants through its connection with the Detention Home for offenders, the Parental School, and the use of special school rooms.

Development of several years has given Chicago public school buildings of distinct types. They are so built that the windows of the class rooms face east and west, avoiding north and south exposures. The buildings are simple and substantial, but pleasing in architecture, without expensive ornamentation. The end sought is to give a well-lighted building for practical school purposes.

In building the grade schools there are several designs from which choice is made, according to the size of the lot on which the school is to be erected. Most of the buildings contain 32 rooms, but many have only from 16 to 22 rooms each. Each such edifice costs about 15 cents a cubic foot. A 32-room school costs about \$300,000, when constructed under normal conditions.



#### THE HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL

A fine example of the modern type of high-school buildings. It contains a gymnasium, swimming pool, assembly hall seating 2,000 persons, and other up-to-date features.



**THE GYMNASIUM**  
The Hyde Park High School



**THE ASSEMBLY HALL**  
The Hyde Park High School.

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## The City's Public Schools

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High schools are constructed along similar lines, and are very costly, owing to the demands of the public for different courses, requiring the equipment of laboratories, shops, etc. They are also furnished with swimming pools and with gymnasiums for both boys and girls. These, together with lunch rooms, libraries, etc., bring the cost of high-school buildings and establishments to from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000 each. The cost of maintenance is proportionately high in this type of building, owing to these special needs in construction.

Both grade and high schools are equipped with auditoriums sufficiently large to take care of all the pupils in one gathering. Many of the high-school auditoriums have a seating capacity of 2,500, and those of the grade schools from 1,000 to 1,600.

Playgrounds are being established adjacent to schools throughout the city. In locating new schools in the outlying districts, large areas are purchased for playgrounds and other future needs. It is very expensive to add playgrounds in the old and congested centers of the city, where it necessitates the removal of buildings. Playgrounds in those districts are luxuries, but as they are much more needed than in the

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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outlying territory, large sums of money are being spent to supply the much-needed relief.

It is safe prophecy that the Board of Education will open more public schools and will make a larger appropriation for encouraging the establishing of community centers in the future. The experiment thus far has been encouraging, and in some specific instances a brilliant success.

The Board of Education received for educational purposes in 1915 \$17,871,943.04, of which there was still in the city treasury at the close of the school year \$67,411.21.

Instruction in the elementary day schools cost \$8,417,211.42, and in the secondary day schools \$2,063,753.64. Operation of the elementary day schools cost \$1,389,443.37 and of the secondary schools \$240,977.01.

The evening schools cost \$201,339.98 for instruction and \$41,488.41 for operation. Vacation schools cost \$4,618.26 for instruction and \$3,482.25 for operation.

The Board spent \$2,726,798.48 on new buildings, and \$1,061,893.73 for new sites. Permanent improvements amounted to \$273,668.03, and general repairs and upkeep \$464,466.60.

**THE PUBLIC LIBRARY**





## CHAPTER IV

### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

“WE are a city of nearly 350,000 people, and are absolutely without a public library worthy of the name,” dolefully observed an editorial writer in a Chicago paper September 10, 1871; and he added, “Not only is there no library in this city where a scholar could go to settle any abstruse question in literature, in art, or science, or where an educated man, devoted to reading and study, could find books to satisfy his reasonable wishes, but there is none where one who desired to acquire a good education could find the means.”

A month later Chicago was fire-swept, and out of the ashes, in unexpected form, grew its Public Library. Keenly sympathetic with the people of the stricken city, Thomas Hughes, the author of *Tom Brown's School Days*, and others associated with him, started a movement in England with an appeal to authors, publishers, scientific societies, and literary institutions, and this resulted in the donation of several thousand volumes. When the books arrived in Chicago in 1872, each volume bearing a book-plate inscription of presentation to the City of Chicago

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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toward the formation of a free library, the collection was stored in the "Tank," part of the temporary city hall building known as the "Rookery," at Adams and La Salle streets.

After many migrations, the occupancy of the present quarters at the corner of Washington Street and Michigan Avenue, was realized in 1897. In the intervening years, the little collection which formed the nucleus has expanded into a great library system, with nearly 900 agencies in different parts of the city, including 38 fully organized general branches, 30 branches in commercial and industrial concerns, 30 deposit stations, and numerous traveling libraries in fire stations, Y. M. C. A. branches, settlements, social centers, schools, and other gathering places. On an average 20,000 persons use the library and its branches daily, and over 5,000,000 volumes are issued annually for home use. The total recorded use of the system is about 8,750,000 for for twelve months.

Agencies of the Library farthest from the central building are located at distances of 14 miles south, 9 miles north, 9 miles west, and 13 miles southwest. The Library maintains six automobile delivery trucks in serving the wants of its numerous agencies.



**THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Twenty thousand persons use the Library and its branches daily.



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## The Public Library

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The activities of the Library, broadly grouped, embrace educational, informational, and recreational features. Emphasis is placed on the first feature, especially in coöperation with the schools and through local expedients such as story hours, exhibits, and kindred by-activities. In its service to business men, also, the Library is seeking to meet and to anticipate needs and demands.

Another activity of the Library makes provision for citizens of foreign birth. Books in seventeen different languages are obtainable from the central collection of the Library, or by delivery at the branches or stations. At the main building, one section of the Open Shelf Department is given over to special collections in German, French, Swedish, Dano-Norwegian, Yiddish, Italian, Bohemian, Polish, and Lettish. In addition there are in the Library books in the following languages: Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Russian, Hungarian, Lithuanian, Welsh, Japanese, and Chinese. Altogether, the books in foreign languages, including special deposit collections in some of the branches, number 62,241.

In providing reading matter for the public, the Public Library does not leave out of account

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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those who have been denied the blessing of sight. It is estimated that there are in Chicago between 2,000 and 2,500 blind persons. For their enjoyment, the Library has a collection of 1,370 volumes in raised letters. While there is maintained in the north wing of the main building on Michigan Avenue and Randolph Street a reading room where applicants are given accommodations, most of the blind readers use the books in their homes. The federal government, by special enactment a few years ago, exempted from cost of postage books for the blind sent through the mails by public libraries for the use of their patrons. In this way, the Chicago Public Library sends out every year to all parts of the city hundreds of books having the raised characters read by sense of touch instead of sight.

Interesting special features in the Central Library, in addition to the books for the blind, include an Arts and Crafts Room, with an unusually fine collection of material on industrial design and ornaments; a music room, comprising operas, oratorios, symphonies, instrumental scores, and sheet music, loaned to patrons with the same liberality as books; a Civics Room containing many thousands of pamphlets, magazine separates, and newspaper clippings on the sub-



**THE READING ROOM**  
The Chicago Public Library.



**THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT**  
The Chicago Public Library.





**HUMBOLDT PARK BRANCH**  
The Chicago Public Library.



**SHERMAN PARK BRANCH**  
The Chicago Public Library.

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## The Public Library

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jects of sociology, economics, municipal affairs, and education; an Open Shelf Department; a Young People's Room, with a loan collection of mounted photographs and pictures; and a Study Room for Women.

In its work with the people, the Library aims to crystallize the sentiments inscribed upon its walls, credited to the master thinkers of the world:

*"Men are equal; it is not birth, but worth that makes the difference."*

*"Books are the legacy that a great genius leaves to mankind, which are delivered down from generation to generation as presents to the posterity of those who are yet unborn."*

*"The world is founded on thoughts and ideas."*

The Board of Directors has continued in its endeavors to extend library facilities to all the people of Chicago, not only through its system of branch libraries, various deposit collections, traveling libraries, and delivery stations, but also by making the collection of books in the main library more accessible to the patrons of the library.

Under existing laws the total annual revenue drawn by taxation for use of the Library is about \$600,000. Trust funds amounting to \$278,000 in 1916 are invested in high-grade bonds.

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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There are 38 branches now maintained by the Library. Of these 18 are in strictly residence districts, and they show an average annual circulation of 53,342 each. Of the others, four are in buildings owned by the Library, and they have an average annual circulation of 88,942 each, while seven branches in rented quarters on business streets show an average annual circulation of 115,270 each.

The number of books in the Library on January 1, 1917, was 729,763.

The following is the statistical summary of the use of the Library for the year ending May 31, 1916:

Home circulation, including schools, 5,014,745; a gain of 897,419 over the previous year.

Daily average circulation, 16,666.

School circulation, 296,776.

Number of branches, 38; delivery stations, 77; deposit stations, 29; business home deposits, 21; special deposits, 32; school deposits, 748; total number of agencies, 944.

Books issued in Reference Room, exclusive of open-shelf volumes 450,593.

Books issued in Art Room, 51,294.

Volumes consulted in Civics and Patents rooms: Documents, 23,883; magazines, 25,497; bound newspapers, 7,499; books for blind, 286; directories, 31,772; pamphlets, 193,095; books, 14,574; patents, 72,180.

Number of employees in all departments May 31, 1916, 402; total pay-roll, \$295,248.

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## The Public Library

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Number of registered card holders, 199,044; locally registered in deposit stations, 30,000; industrial branches, 22,000; schools, 38,460; total number of users, 289,504.

The work of the Public Library is co-ordinated and supplemented by certain other libraries as follows:

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY, situated on Walton Place, Chicago, is a free library of reference established in 1887, and is maintained by endowment funds out of the estate of Walter Loomis Newberry.

During the first six years of its history the Newberry Library was housed in temporary quarters, but in 1894 it took possession of the beautiful and imposing building which had been erected for it. The original plans of the Trustees contemplated the gathering of a general collection of reference and source books on all subjects. Later, however, a cooperative arrangement was entered into with other Chicago libraries under which the field of knowledge was roughly divided among them, and a policy of non-duplication of books was adopted. The principal fields of knowledge and branches of learning which fall within the province of the Newberry Library under this arrangement are: Bibliography, Philosophy, Psychology and

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago.

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Ethics, History, Political Science, Geography, Biography, Language, Literature, and (in part) the fine arts. In each of these divisions the Library possesses many treasures, books of interest and value for all time, which are available for use or inspection by serious and qualified students. The formalities required in the use of the collections are only such as are absolutely necessary for the proper care and administration of the books and the convenience of the many who use them.

On January 1, 1917, the Library contained a grand total of 365,054 volumes, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, and other forms of literary material.

The liquid assets of the Library amounted on December 31, 1916, to \$397,811.19. In 1916 the Library was open 308 days, and the total visits by the public numbered 63,189. The expenditure for books, periodicals, and fittings of the Library from its foundation to date amount to \$805,282.12.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY was incorporated in October, 1894, in pursuance of an endowment by the donor whose name it bears, as a free public library of scientific and technical literature, in the field of natural, physical, and



**THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY**

Containing a vast collection of books, manuscripts, and periodicals for free reference.



THE GENERAL READING ROOM  
The John Crerar Library.



THE MEDICAL READING ROOM  
The John Crerar Library.

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## The Public Library

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social sciences and their applications. The total endowment now amounts to over \$3,500,000. The collection contains about 383,000 volumes, 12,000 maps and plates, and 130,000 pamphlets.

The resources of the Library have been increased by two other gifts, the Jackson and Gradle funds.

The Crerar Library is continually growing by special purchases and by other acquisitions, though it now covers its field in a most complete manner. Its permanent home will be on the corner of Randolph Street and Michigan Avenue.

THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY has special arrangements to instruct children in the eighth grade of the public schools in Chicago in history.

The library of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy is open to the public. The same privilege is to a limited extent granted by the Hamilton Library of the Chicago Theological Seminary; by the library of the University of Chicago; by the library of the Western Theological Seminary, and by the law library of the Northwestern University Law School.





## **PARKS AND BOULEVARDS**



## CHAPTER V

### PARKS AND BOULEVARDS

**C**HICAGO, with its elaborate system of parks and connecting boulevards, occupies a distinctive status among American cities in this regard. It may justly be called the "Garden City."

The city is about twenty-four miles long and ten miles wide, and is divided into three natural geographical divisions by the Chicago River and its branches, namely, North, West, and South sides.

Forty-six years ago three park boards were incorporated under the laws of the state. These boards are known as the West Chicago Park Commissioners, the Lincoln Park Commissioners, and the South Park Commissioners. The commissioners have the right to levy taxes, subject to certain limitations, on the equalized assessed valuation of the property within their respective districts, for the purpose of establishing, improving, and maintaining parks, fieldhouses, playgrounds, and boulevards.

The commissioners of Lincoln and West Parks are appointed by the Governor of the state, while the South Park Commissioners are

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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appointed by the Circuit Court Judges of Cook County. The administration of the affairs of the South Park Commissioners has always been practically free from political influence.

At the time these boards were incorporated, the territory under the control of the Lincoln Park Commissioners covered what was then nearly all of that part of the city known as the North Side. The West Chicago Park Commissioners controlled the West Side and the South Park Commissioners the South Side.

The city limits have been extended from time to time, but the park districts, respectively under control of these three boards, have practically remained the same. One of the results is that there is now quite an extent of territory within the city limits not included in these park districts, nor directly benefited by them.

In certain portions of this territory small park districts have been established by local park boards, until there are now ten such within the city. There is also the Special Park Commission, under the jurisdiction of the City of Chicago, which operates small parks, playgrounds, and bathing beaches. This makes in all fourteen park boards in the city—a rather unfortunate and complicated condition of affairs.



THE SOUTH END OF WOODED ISLAND  
Jackson Park.



**THE LILY POND**  
Douglas Park.



**THE FORMAL GARDEN**  
Garfield Park.

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## Parks and Boulevards

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No other city in America excels, and few if any equal, Chicago in the matter of parks, boulevards, and playgrounds.

The following statement gives the material facts:

Name	No. of Parks	Acreage	Miles of Boule- vards	Year Organ- ized
South Park Commissioners.....	24	2,044	33.0	1869
Lincoln Park Commissioners....	7	600	11.5	1869
West Chicago Park Commis- sioners .....	11	808	29.5	1869
Special Park Commission.....	100	271	None	1899
North Shore Park Commissioners	1	4.5	3.5	1900
Ridge Avenue Park District....	3	8	1.75	1896
Calumet Park District.....	4	35	....	1900
Edison Park Commissioners....	1	2	....	1913
Fernwood Park Commissioners.	1	14	....	1907
Irving Park Commissioners.....	5	15	....	1910
Northwest Park Commissioners.	7	102	....	1911
Old Portage Park Commission- ers .....	1	40	....	1912
Ridge Park Commissioners.....	1	10	....	1908
West Pullman Park Commis- sioners .....	1	18	....	1913
Total.....	167	3,971	79.25	

From this statement it will be seen that Chicago can boast of 167 parks and playgrounds and about 80 miles of boulevards, connecting all of the more important parks and many of the smaller ones.

All of the smaller park boards, and also the Special Park Commissioners, operate parks and



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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playgrounds which are comparatively small, ranging in size from one-quarter of an acre to forty acres.

The large park boards also operate small parks and playgrounds, ranging in size from 5 to 80 acres each. The South Park Commissioners are leaders in this particular. In fact, it is conceded that no other park organization in the world operates such an elaborate system of small park facilities.

In the South Park system there are 19 small parks and 5 large parks. The facilities for rest, recreation, instruction, and amusement in the large parks are nowhere surpassed.

Jackson Park, covering about 550 acres, situated along the shore of Lake Michigan between Fifty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, was one of the first parks purchased by the South Park Commissioners. It was the site of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Some of the buildings of that famous exhibition are still being utilized. The principal of these is the fine arts building, which is the present home of the Field Museum of Natural History.

In this park one may amuse oneself with golf, tennis, baseball, football, fishing, bathing, boating, and skating. These amusements are all



**THE GOLF GROUNDS**  
**Jackson Park.**



THE LAGOON  
Jackson Park.



THE BATHING BEACH  
Jackson Park.

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## Parks and Boulevards

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absolutely free, with the exception that a small charge is made for boats.

With its mile of lake shore frontage, its beautiful yacht harbor and spacious lagoons, the popular "wooded island" of World's Fair fame, the finest public golf course in the United States, and its unexcelled trees and shrubbery, Jackson Park is the most beautiful park in the city. Only such parks as Prospect Park of Brooklyn, Druid Hill Park of Baltimore, or Fairmount Park of Philadelphia can be compared with it. Statistics show that between fifteen and seventeen million people annually visit Jackson Park.

The public golf links in Jackson Park are known the world over. There are a 9-hole and an 18-hole course. The opportunities there offered to enjoy this sport are nowhere surpassed. No charge whatever is made for playing. Lockers to accommodate 3,000 players, and shower baths, with towels and soap, are provided free of cost. All that is required is one's golf sticks and good behavior. Between fifty and sixty per hour can be started in play, but so popular is the course that as many as 800 have at times been awaiting their turns to play, and 500 persons have been found standing in line at daylight on Sunday morning, waiting to secure tickets to play some

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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time during the day. Frequently players have remained up all night at the starting tee in order to be sure of getting an opportunity to go "once around" the following day. About 300,000 players are started annually around these courses. The cost to the commissioners of operating and maintaining both courses averages about five cents per player.

Three years ago the commissioners established a bathing beach in Jackson Park opposite the German Building. So popular has this become that the establishment of a permanent and very elaborate bathing beach is already in progress. The new bathing beach will cost about \$300,000 and when completed will be the finest fresh-water bathing beach in the United States. There is truth in the statement that whatever the South Park Commissioners do, they do well.

Following Marquette Road—a boulevard—west for a distance of six miles from Jackson Park, one reaches Marquette Park, which contains 320 acres. The nursery for growing plants, shrubbery, and trees is located in this park; so also is an eighteen-hole golf course. This golf course is at present in a somewhat unfinished condition, but is being improved each year, and is used by a large number of players.



**FOLK DANCE**  
Palmer Park, South Park System.



**CHILDREN'S FIELD DAY**  
Palmer Park, South Park System.



**PERGOLA**  
Sunken Gardens, Washington Park.



**GAGE PARK**  
South Park System.

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## Parks and Boulevards

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Extending one mile west from Jackson Park and leading into Washington Park, is the world-famous Midway Plaisance, comprising eighty acres. Here were located the Irish village, the streets of Cairo, the Ferris wheel, and other well-remembered amusements of the world's fair.

The "Midway" is noted for the simplicity of its beauty. The depressions or sunken gardens very often raise the question as to why they are there. The answer to this is that it was, and perhaps is yet, the intention to have these connected with Lake Michigan and filled with water, on which boating of different kinds would be allowed. The beauty of such an improvement can well be imagined. It is estimated that this improvement would cost about \$1,000,000, which is probably one reason why it has not yet been made.

In the first depression east of Washington Park the Trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago propose erecting a very fine fountain, "The Fountain of Time." This will probably be completed within the next four years.

Directly west of the "Midway" is Washington Park, containing 360 acres. This park offers the same facilities as Jackson Park, with the exception of golf, bathing, and yachting. In



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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addition it affords opportunity for roque, archery, fly-casting, and curling.

In this park are located the administration building of the South Park Commissioners and the "central plant," which comprises the power plant, pumping station, shops, barns, laundry, garage, and store room.

Five years ago the commissioners made a contract with the Sanitary District of Chicago for the supply of electric energy. Since that date their own electrical plant has not been used as a generating station, but as a central electric substation and heating plant. It is fully equipped with modern steam turbines which can be put into operation on short notice to supply the parks with light in the event of accident to the Sanitary District's plant.

The pumping station supplies all the water for Jackson and Washington parks, the Midway Plaisance, and Drexel Boulevard. It is equipped with electrically operated centrifugal pumps having a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. This water is brought from the lake through a five-foot concrete tunnel recently constructed by the commissioners. The combined cost of this tunnel and pumping station was \$250,000.

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## Parks and Boulevards

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The park laundry is located in the same building as the pumping station and is one of the most efficiently operated industries of the park. All of the laundry work for the entire system is done here. It includes the laundering of towels, bathing suits, janitors' and street cleaners' suits, matrons' dresses, aprons, and other articles. This laundry has great capacity, having turned out as many as 1,250,000 bath towels; bathing suits, etc., in one month. One body ironer alone turns out 4,000 towels per hour.

Industries are conducted in a carpenter shop, a machine shop, a blacksmith shop, a plumber shop, and a tinsmith shop. These shops are kept busy all of the time. They are engaged mostly in repair work, although considerable new work, such as doors and sash and special furniture, is also performed.

The stables have a capacity for caring for 140 horses. The commissioners at one time kept about 180 horses, but as automobiles and auto-trucks render much more efficient service, the number in the service has been reduced to 60. They are nearly all heavy, dark-gray Percherons and add considerable beauty to the park equipment.

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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The central plant also includes the conservatory, in which is displayed a large variety of palms, ferns, and flowering plants. The commissioners also operate their own hot houses and a nursery of forty acres. In these hot houses are propagated all of the plants and flowers displayed in the South Park system. As many as 100,000 trees and shrubs have been supplied from the nursery in one year.

The open meadow of about 80 acres is a veritable home for all kinds of games and often presents a most satisfactory appearance with its thousands of players.

Grant Park, which is frequently spoken of as Chicago's "front yard," is located on the lake front opposite the down-town district. It is bounded on the north by Randolph Street, on the south by Peck Court and on the west by that portion of Michigan Avenue which bears the reputation of being the finest mile of boulevard in the world.

The greater part of this park is in an unimproved state. Great things are in store for Chicago when the improvements under consideration have been completed, which include among other things a stadium with a seating capacity of 50,000 or more. This park bids fair to be



**THE CONSERVATORY**  
**Washington Park.**



**BOATHOUSE AND LAGOON**  
**Garfield Park.**



**BALL FIELD**  
Davis Square, South Park System.



**HAMILTON PARK**  
South Park System.

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## Parks and Boulevards

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the great show place of Chicago when it is completed.

About three years ago the South Park Commissioners acquired title to practically all of the riparian rights between Grant Park and Jackson Park, a distance of about six miles. It is the intention to fill in submerged land along this distance, thereby creating about 1,600 acres of land for park purposes. This will reclaim the lake shore for the people and, when completed, will make for Chicago one of the largest and most beautiful parks in the world.

Within the limits of Grant Park is located the Art Institute, which receives annually for its support about \$100,000 from the tax levy of the South Park Commissioners.

At the south end of this park is being built the new Field Museum, for the construction and maintenance of which about \$8,000,000 was provided by the late Marshall Field.

In addition to the large parks mentioned, the South Park Commissioners operate 19 small parks ranging in size from 10 to 80 acres each. The parks are models of their kind and their fame is widespread.

About two miles north of Grant Park and situated on the shore of Lake Michigan is

*Page Seventy-nine*

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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Lincoln Park, one of the most popular parks in the city. It extends from North Avenue to Diversey Parkway.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners control altogether about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles of lake frontage and have within recent years constructed about 250 acres of new park area which is in addition to Lincoln Park proper, thus making Lincoln Park about the same acreage as Jackson Park, namely, 550 acres.

This park is the chosen site for various pieces of sculptors' art, among which the statue of Lincoln by Augustus St. Gaudens, located at the Dearborn Street entrance, easily takes first place. Others are Grant's monument on the lake front, by L. T. Rebisso; the Linné monument, a gift of the Swedish-born citizens of Chicago, in the north part of the park; the Shakespeare monument, a gift of Samuel Johnson; also a bronze bust of Beethoven by Johannes Gelert.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners have recently opened a golf course in the new portion of the park, so that now Lincoln Park offers about the same opportunities, though more limited in extent, for recreation as does Jackson Park on the South Side.

One of the great attractions in Lincoln Park



**THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES**  
**(Free Natural History Museum) Lincoln Park.**



**SHAKESPEARE STATUE**  
**Lincoln Park.**





Pictures Copyrighted by Frank M. Woodruff.

JAGUAR  
 BEAR                      ELK                      MANDRILL.  
 WOLF AND LITTER  
 The Lincoln Park Zoo is one of the finest in the world.

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## Parks and Boulevards

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is its zoological collection consisting of about 1,700 animals and birds, which is the only collection of this kind in the city of Chicago. The animals are maintained in sanitary buildings and quarters, and the collection is one of the finest in the world. Here also is located the Academy of Science, in which may be seen upwards of 100,000 specimens divided among the various exhibits.

In addition to this park, the Lincoln Park Commissioners also control and operate six other small parks or playgrounds and an extensive system of boulevards, the principal of which are the famous Lake Shore Drive and the Sheridan Road, which lead through what is probably the finest residential district in Chicago. Diversey Parkway, running west from the north end of the park, connects with the district under the jurisdiction of the West Chicago Park Commissioners.

The rapid disappearance of vacant land on the West Side, formerly available for play fields, creates an imperative demand for small recreation fields and parks. With a view to furnishing this relief, the West Chicago Park Commissioners are endeavoring to take care of the congested districts first and then gradually to extend the

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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system until every section of the West Side will be within convenient distance to a breathing spot and playground.

As the West Side is a considerable distance from the lake, one of the great demands is for ample swimming and bathing facilities, and with a view to meeting this want, a new and beautiful swimming pool, with shower rooms and locker rooms, has been completed in Franklin Park, in addition to the nine swimming pools already established. This pool contains 17,000 square feet and is the second largest in the city of Chicago. Buildings and swimming pool, with locker rooms, in Union Park, will be ready in 1917 as will a pool, shower baths, and locker rooms in connection with the boys' baseball grounds at Rockwell and Congress streets. This will give the people of the West side the benefit of twelve well-equipped swimming pools and shower baths.

All available space in the parks that can be spared is devoted to tennis, baseball, and golf. The three large parks and five of the playground parks are equipped with assembly rooms and are at the disposal of the public for social gatherings, afternoons and evenings, free of charge. All the small parks and play fields are so

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## Parks and Boulevards

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arranged that they may be flooded and turned into ice fields for winter sports. In addition, toboggan slides are furnished in Douglas, Garfield, and Humboldt parks.

The Commissioners are now engaged in converting the 154-acre tract of land known as "Austin Park Site" into a modern and beautiful park. All of the small parks are equipped with outdoor gymnasiums and children's playgrounds.

Probably the most distinguishing feature of the West Park System is the Conservatory in Garfield Park. It contains 68,055 square feet of floor space, covered over by 140,740 square feet of glass. The cubical contents of the entire structure is 1,927,400 cubic feet. The entrance to the conservatory is dignified by two beautiful groups, "Idyl" and "Pastoral." The Palm House, which is the largest room, is 65 feet high in the center. It contains every known variety of palm from southern Europe, and South and Central America.

West of the Palm House, which takes in the entire central part of the conservatory, are the exhibition rooms on the north and the Stove House on the south. The western part of the building consists of the Economic House in

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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the middle, with the Conifer House at the northwest corner, and the New Holland House at the southwest. The space surrounded by these various sections is occupied by the Fern House with an aquatic display in the center. The Fern House, which is entered from the Palm House, presents a miniature landscape indoors, with lawns, lagoons with tropical water lilies, and cliffs covered with ferns and tropical climbers which follow the walls and roof support of the building. The Fern House, with its miniature waterfall and artificial spring, proves of greatest interest to the layman, who can find here examples of every species of these wonderful plants.

The Show House on the north is devoted to exhibitions during the year. The Chrysanthemum Display is held in the autumn, followed by the Christmas exhibit and later by the Easter show. During the intervals between the different exhibits, this house, which attracts more visitors than any other part of the conservatory, is filled with all kinds of flowering plants, propagated and grown in the propagating houses north of the conservatory.

The Conifer House contains a collection of subtropical evergreens, Lebanon Cedar, creep-



**THE GARFIELD PARK CONSERVATORY**  
The most distinguishing feature of the West Park System.



**OPEN-AIR CONCERT IN ONE OF CHICAGO'S PARKS**



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## Parks and Boulevards

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ing jumpers from Japan, and tall pines from Florida, the Monkey Pine from North Africa, and the Umbrella Pine from Japan.

The next house contains a complete collection of economic plants including the Orange Tree, the Lemon, the Pomegranate, the Pepper Tree, Papaw and Cocoa Plants.

The Stove House contains a collection of the rarest tropical plants.

There are about 2,000 varieties and 273,000 plants, at an estimated value of about \$200,000.00. As many as 31,000 people have visited the chrysanthemum show in one day.

A full list of Chicago's parks, playgrounds, and bathing beaches will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

Much has been and can be said for and against the consolidation of all the different park boards under the city government, or into one organization such as the South Park Commissioners. Nevertheless, under present conditions there is considerable competition between the different organizations—a sort of desire, if you please, on the part of each to outdo the others. This competition has resulted in much good for the people, to whom the parks belong. The different



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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systems melt into each other admirably. The parks are tied together with 75 miles of boulevards in such a manner that it is an easy matter to motor over and through them for several hours without routes being recrossed or retraced.





# **PUBLIC RECREATION**



## CHAPTER VI

### PUBLIC RECREATION

**C**HICAGO has a conception of public recreation that is broad and as varied as are the uses of the leisure time of its thousands of individuals. Public provision for recreation in Chicago is limited to no age, no season, and no particular group of activities. In fact, Chicago considers it to be the function of public recreation to provide opportunities for developmental recreation for all the people. This conception has been evolved by fifteen years of service for the people of its various neighborhoods.

Public provision for supervised recreation in Chicago began with children's playgrounds, as has been the history of the movement in most American cities. The ground, however, had been prepared by privately supported experiments during the last decade of the last century. With the beginning of the twentieth century, Chicago undertook to develop this service upon a scale unprecedented by any other city in the world.

The parking boards were the only units of government existing at that time which seemed to be in any way organized and equipped to meet this new collective function. These districts

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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were, and are, unique in powers and organization. The large districts were created by an act of the legislature in 1869 which conferred upon them absolutely independent powers in taxation and operation. In the year 1899 these bodies were appealed to, to perform this service.

The three large districts of Chicago are the Lincoln, West, and South Park districts and their limits are quite accurately defined by the divisions of the prairie upon which Chicago is built, made by the Chicago River and the north and south forks of this stream. A new parking board — The Special Park Commission — was created in 1899 to provide play space for children, where it was deemed necessary and could not be done by the other parking boards.

It is seen, then, that the operating bodies first taking charge of public recreation in Chicago, were parking boards, and with the exception of the Special Parking Board, all were independent of the city government.

In 1905 the South Parks opened ten "all-the-year-round" recreation parks, equipped with facilities for service throughout the year. Approximately \$5,000,000 were spent on the grounds, buildings, and equipment for this initial endeavor.

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## Public Recreation

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The plans of buildings and service were worked out with little previous history from any source to draw upon. This fact made the Chicago plan a really original idea of service.

The West and Lincoln Park boards soon followed the lead of the South Parks and today there are twenty-three recreation centers completely equipped for year-round service.

The buildings and equipment at one park are typical of all. They consist of:

- (1) A fieldhouse or central building, containing a large assembly hall, club rooms, a branch of the Chicago Public Library, a director's office, and lobby.
- (2) Locker rooms and shower baths for men and women.
- (3) Indoor gymnasiums for men and women.
- (4) Outdoor gymnasiums for men and women.
- (5) Little children's playgrounds, with wading pool, sand court, etc.
- (6) Outdoor swimming pool.
- (7) Large play area with baseball field, tennis courts, football field.
- (8) Skating areas and warming houses for winter use.
- (9) In the West parks there are play-rooms with special instructors for little children too small to go to the gymnasiums.

These park centers have become great community clearing houses for all community needs. In the assembly halls the neighborhoods have their dramatics, musicals, concerts, lectures,



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

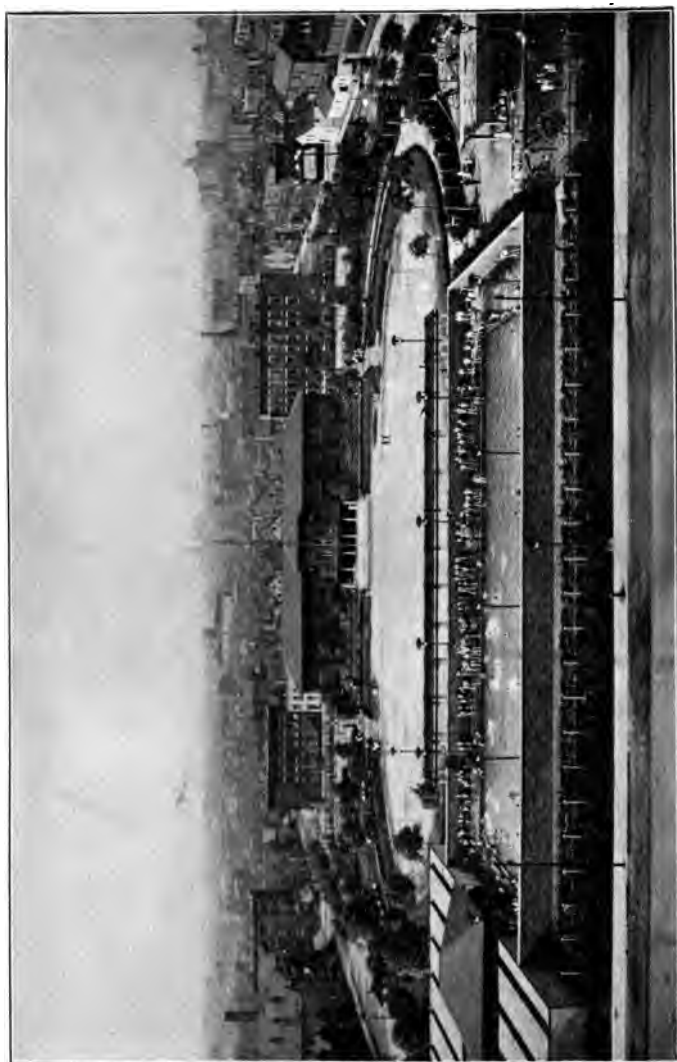
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dances, and social and civic gatherings. The director of each park is a promotion officer and urges all the neighborhood organizations of a non-commercial character to headquarter at the fieldhouse.

The numerous associations and organizations of the city doing welfare work, such as the Infant Welfare Association, Chicago Tuberculosis Association, etc., use the fieldhouses at the parks for their work in the neighborhoods. Civic clubs and improvement associations of all kinds find the parks a convenient meeting place.

**GYMNASIUMS:** The indoor gymnasiums are in charge of trained instructors who organize classes for all who care to come, and assign to each class regular hours and lead them in physical work adapted to their needs. Informal health talks are given, at intervals, by the instructor and a personal touch with the users is established. Games of simple organization are taught little children. Gymnastic, folk, and social dances are taught to both sexes.

Competitive games between teams representing the different parks of the city are regularly scheduled each year and these contests cover the whole field of events used in standard competition. Inter-park contests in baseball, basket



DVORAK PARK



THE WADING POOL  
Mark White Square.



THE WADING POOL  
McKinley Park.

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## Public Recreation

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ball, volley ball, tennis, track and field events, playground ball, wrestling, gymnastics, and swimming are held each year.

There are more than 60,000 boys and girls enrolled in the classes of the park gymnasiums of the city who are taking regular class work and participating in the life of the parks.

**PLAYGROUNDS AND OUTDOOR GYMNASIUMS:**  
During the summer the physical work is out of doors for men, women, and children. The formal work of the indoor gymnasiums is discontinued and games and apparatus take its place. The children's playgrounds are carefully supervised and led, and informal programs are carried out. These programs consist of constructive sandpile work, story-telling and imitative play, singing games, circle games, sense games, and to some extent, reed and raffia work.

The playground in Chicago has passed beyond the remedial stage and is considered a constructive juvenile institution. It is a place where children may not only play, but where they may be given play knowledge to be used elsewhere. The playground must teach the child plays and games adapted to its age and habitat.

The term *playground* has been used to describe the outdoor play spaces for children in

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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this chapter. The entire center used for recreation cannot be so described, although the term is generally so used in Chicago. There are about 70 seasonal playgrounds in Chicago, furnished with apparatus and leadership. This includes the playgrounds of all the parks. In addition to this list, there are a number of school playgrounds functioning somewhat as do the park playgrounds.

**OUTDOOR POOLS:** The outdoor swimming pools of Chicago are used, during the summer, more than any of the other facilities at the recreation centers. They are so large that they are substitutes for the "old swimming hole" and they excel the old institution. The largest pool is at McKinley Park and it is approximately an acre in size. From 2,000 to 3,000 people bathe in one of these pools on a hot day in summer. Over 1,000,000 swims are recorded every season. Men and women use the pools on separate days. Usually two days each week are "girls' days" and four are reserved for boys. A thorough cleaning is given the pool on the seventh day.

The care given these public pools has prevented diseases from developing among the bathers because of using them. Aside from the sanitary regulations in the care of the pool, each



**THE PLAYROOM**  
**Pulaski Park.**



**THE PLAYGROUND**  
**Davis Square.**



**THE BOYS' GYMNASIUM**  
Hamilton Park.



**THE GIRLS' GYMNASIUM**  
Hamilton Park.

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## Public Recreation

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bather must take a warm shower and thoroughly cleanse the body before entering the pool.

**BEACHES:** The use of Lake Michigan for recreational purposes has grown rapidly during the last few years. Publicly supported and operated beaches and many public commercial beaches line the shore from Evanston to Calumet Park. All the public beaches are operated by the parking boards and there are nine in all.

The new Clarendon Beach is a beautifully equipped public beach and with the Diversey Beach and the new Jackson Park Beach, Chicago has public facilities to give daily service to over 200,000 people.

**MUNICIPAL PIER:** A new Municipal Pier was opened in 1916. It is a \$4,000,000 structure and is located near the center of the city's shore line, at the foot of Grand Avenue. It is provided with promenades, dance hall, and outing areas. This is primarily a commercial pier to provide wharfing for the vessels, but ample space is devoted to recreation. It is administered by the Harbor Bureau.

**GAMES:** There are five public golf courses in Chicago; two at Jackson Park, one at Marquette, Lincoln, and Garfield parks, respectively. One Jackson Park course and the Marquette



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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course are 18-hole courses. The Jackson Park 18-hole course is provided with a shelter containing shower baths and locker accommodations for 3,000 golfers.

At all the public courses it has been necessary to start golfers from the first tee by tickets drawn in advance. At Jackson Park a full registration system was put into operation during the summer of 1916. During the past year registration was possible on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The courses open as early as the sun gets up. Play is continuous if the grounds allow, and they are seldom closed because of weather conditions.

At the two courses in Jackson Park, over 324,000 golfers teed off during the year 1916. Twice as many people play over the Jackson Park long course as over the famous St. Andrews.

Aside from these publicly supported courses, there are fifty-five private courses in Chicago and its environs.

There are about 500 public tennis courts in Chicago and this supply does not begin to meet the demand. Special tennis areas are being developed at the large parks but the best courts are found at the small parks. Clay, asphalt, and



#### THE MUNICIPAL PIER

Completed in 1916 at a cost of \$4,000,000. It is 3,000 feet long, and contains concert hall, dance floors, rest rooms, promenades, restaurant, tennis courts for winter, and other recreation facilities. The number of visitors the first year approximated 1,600,000.



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## Public Recreation

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grass courts are scattered throughout the city and adequate backstops are being provided at most of the public courses. The old speedway on South Park Avenue, to the west of Washington Park, has been converted into a half mile of tennis courts. Last year backstops were erected and this at present is the largest and best equipped tennis ground in the city. It contains twenty-five courts.

The use of tennis courts is based upon the "first come, first served" principle in the West and South, but the Lincoln Park System reserves tennis courts upon application.

A number of tennis clubs playing upon public courts have been organized. They have large memberships and interesting programs. The Washington Park, Jackson Park, Hamilton Park, and Garfield Park tennis clubs have a total membership of over 500 and are doing much to build up the best ideals of sport in Chicago.

Baseball is more popular among boys in Chicago than any other team game. Thousands of spectators watch the games during the summer all over the city in large and small parks, corner lots, and prairie diamonds. The numbers actually participating in the game are not as large

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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as in tennis, but the spectators outnumber those in any other sport. The game of baseball is not well organized in Chicago, but over 1,000 teams played in the various amateur and semi-professional leagues during the summer of 1916.

Plans have been developed for organizing school leagues, playground leagues, a city amateur league, and to offer some cooperation in officiating and securing diamonds.

There are a hundred and eight public baseball diamonds in Chicago. They are administered in two ways: reservations and the "first come, first served" principle.

Archery has developed to a considerable extent as an outdoor pastime in Chicago. The Washington Park Archery Club entertained the National Association in their championship contests during the summer of 1915. This club has over fifty members and the archery ranges are filled every pleasant afternoon. The sport is being taken up by several organizations and the influence of the use of a public park for the ranges is the cause. Three parks organized clubs in 1916 and half a dozen country clubs have added it to their activities.

The roque courts at Washington and Lincoln parks are used during all the summer



**TENNIS**  
**Humboldt Park.**



**ROQUE**  
**Washington Park.**



CASTING  
Washington Park pool.



BOATING  
Washington Park.

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## Public Recreation

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season. They are provided with electric lights and are used every evening. The National Roque Association held its tournaments at Washington Park in 1915 and some of the contestants pronounced them the best courts in the country.

Fly-casting as a sport has a large number of followers in Chicago, and clubs for developing fly-casting have existed for some years. A house is provided for the members of the club at Washington Park. There is a good organization on the West Side; it practices at Douglas Park.

**RECREATION CENTER:** The public facilities offered by the parking bodies of Chicago have been mentioned and perhaps a more accurate conception of some phases of the service may be obtained by giving a closer view of the administration and activities of one park center. These park centers are public community clearing houses and are used by the various neighborhoods for any collective purpose. The assembly halls are reserved to groups sixty days or less in advance. The dramatic, musical, and civic organizations of the park and the neighborhood, reserve the assembly halls for their purposes. No charge is made for the hall and no fees are charged by the various groups using the halls.



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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During the past few years neighborhood councils have been developed at these parks for the purpose of more efficiently articulating the various activities and welfare agencies of the community.

These councils have supplemented the directed work of the parks by enlisting leaders and support for many community needs. They have developed citizenship classes for foreigners; vocational talks; civic classes for various groups and ages; art classes; domestic science classes; boys' and girls' summer camps; industrial exhibitions and celebrations; and have studied the whole field of collective problems that confront every American neighborhood.

A very large work in developing a civic consciousness is being done at these park centers by the council and the agencies it enlists. The ward civic leagues have their meetings at the parks, and many civic problems are worked out in a public forum manner and by study groups.

Social dances are held in the assembly halls all over Chicago and the groups giving dances secure the hall free and are only asked to conform to the rules laid down by the governing bodies. In all the public assembly halls of Chicago the following regulations prevail:

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## Public Recreation

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- (1) Dancers are courteously requested to respect the rights of others by avoiding all extreme and unconventional forms of dancing.
- (2) Couples must maintain the open position and avoid all side movements of the hips and shoulders.
- (3) The music played by the musical organizations for dances must conform to the rules thereupon, adopted by the American Federation of Musicians and other similar organizations.

NOTE: Extract from Constitution, By-Laws, and Standing Resolutions of the American Federation of Musicians:

"Resolved, That this Convention condemns the publication, use, and circulation of all so-called popular songs of immoral and suggestive sentiment and title, which have only a degrading effect on musical art, and especially upon the morals of the younger generation."

These dances are municipal dances in the best sense. Although not open for anyone who wishes to stroll in, they serve the neighborhood and do away with promiscuity which is one evil of the open public dance.

The recreation centers provide programs that offer opportunities and service for the three distinct problems in public recreational service. These problems deal with children, adolescent boys and girls, and adults.

Aside from the provisions for the physical needs of childhood, such as the gymnasiums, playgrounds, pools, at each park center, there is a

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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carefully administered program designed to meet the needs of the child's whole nature. The Library Board has established children's departments at all the branch libraries so that books, magazines, and pictures adapted to needs of the children of the neighborhood are provided. A story hour each week is conducted by a trained story teller sent out by the public library directors. Celebrations of special days and holidays are arranged for the children and festivals and pageants for the seasons are produced at each park. Christmas celebrations are annual events at the park. At some parks there are savings banks, for the purpose of encouraging thrift. The Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts have organizations all over the city and appeal to the children of the proper age—twelve years or over.

During the summer, excursions to nearby woods, beaches, and pools are conducted by the instructors for the children of the playgrounds, and at other times lunches are brought to the park and the picnic is enjoyed at home. Many of Chicago's playgrounds are in parks large enough to allow this wholesome pastime to be enjoyed under ideal conditions.

Contests of various kinds are made a part of the appeal to childhood and kite-flying, boating



**THE PUBLIC PLAYGROUND**  
Robey Street.



**THE HOLDEN PLAYGROUND**  
Thirty-first Street and Bonfield Avenue.



EAST END PARK



ADAMS PARK

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## Public Recreation

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with toy boats, home-made flying machines, and sand-pile construction, are some of the activities promoted in these exhibitions and contests.

△ A badge or button is given all boys and girls in the Chicago playgrounds who pass one of the graded tests prescribed. These tests are progressive and a bronze button is given for the first, a silver for the second, and a gold for the third. These tests are a means for developing practice and good form in healthful exercise. During the summer of 1915 over 3,000 children passed one or more of these tests in the South Park playgrounds alone.

The singing games, ring games, and sense games taught at the playgrounds contain material designed to fit the needs of the children when they are away from the playgrounds and thus provide for the lack of a social inheritance in our Chicago neighborhoods.

All the above work is carried out more or less systematically at the Chicago playgrounds, particularly at the playgrounds operated by the West, Lincoln, and South parks. The Special Park playgrounds are working toward this plan of teaching play at children's playgrounds.

Women instructors are used for the children. Both sexes are together up to the age of ten or

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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twelve years. After these ages they are segregated.

Adolescence calls for a different program from that of childhood. The recreation centers try to meet this in adding activities to those provided by the play fields, outdoor and indoor gymnasiums.

Clubs are organized for the purpose of giving expression to dramatic, musical, and social needs. Organizations aiming to offer developmental opportunities in the industrial world are promoted. Vocational clubs, debating societies, study groups, exist all over the city. Boys and girls using the parks are organized into many social groups and dances, and social evenings are enjoyed under the most wholesome conditions.

Cooperation with many local agencies for helping boys and girls is a practice at all the recreation centers. The College Alumni Association for Volunteers, Big Brother Movement, Young Men's Christian Association, and Thrifty clubs are offered cooperation in every way in their work to make better men and women.

The adult program has developed very fast during the last few years in the organization and participation of all the neighborhood. Civic

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## Public Recreation

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activities are the latest direction of growth and have developed by leaps and bounds in the past months. The activities that may be classed as adult are coming to include pretty much everything that touches the collective life of the people living in the neighborhood. Lectures, civic meetings, study groups, English classes for foreigners, domestic science classes, art exhibits, welfare exhibits, are the events of such a program. The active participation of the neighborhood is secured by the council organization.

The following specific program of regular activities at Hamilton Park, 72nd Street and Normal Boulevard, may be taken as typical:

### AFTERNOON

#### MONDAY

- Gymnasium: Girls 9-10 years, 3:30; 13 years and older, 4:30.  
Boys, 9-10 years, 3:30; High-School boys, 4:30.
- Club Room: Table Games: Girls and Boys, 4:00-5:00.

#### TUESDAY

- Gymnasium: Girls, 7-8 years, 3:30; 11-12 years, 4:30.  
Boys, 7-9 years, 3:30; 12-13 years, 4:30.
- Assembly Hall: Children's Chorus: Boys and Girls, 3:30-4:30.
- Club Room: Boys and Girls' Kindergarten, 4:00-5:00.  
Minerva Women's Club (1st and 3rd Tuesdays), 2:00.
- Gymnasium: Women's Class, 2:00-3:00.



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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### WEDNESDAY

- Gymnasium: Children under 7 years, 3:30.  
Girls' Team: Game Practice and Rehearsals, 4:30-6:00.  
Boys, 10-12 years, 3:30; Matched Games, 4:30-5:00.
- Club Room: Table Games: Boys and Girls, 4:00.
- Assembly Hall: Dramatics: Junior Sections "A" and "B," 4:00.

### THURSDAY

- Gymnasium: Girls, 9-10 years, 3:30; 13 years and over, 4:30.  
Boys, 9-10 years, 3:30; High-School Boys, 4:30.
- Assembly Hall: Story Hour, Children under 10 years, 4:00.  
Story Hour, Children under 10 years, 4:30.

### FRIDAY

- Gymnasium: Girls, 7-8 years, 3:30; 11-12 years, 4:30.  
Boys, 7-9 years, 3:30; 10-12 years, 4:30.
- Assembly Hall: Children's Chorus: Boys and Girls, 4:30-5:30.

### SATURDAY

- Gymnasium: Girls' Play and Games, 1:30-3:00; Girls' Class, 3:00-4:00.  
Boys' 85-lb. Team Practice, 1:30-2:30.  
Boys' Team Organization, 2:30-3:30; Park Gymnasium Team, 4:15-5:30.
- Assembly Hall: Grammar-School Social Dancing Class, 2:00-3:00.
- Club Room: Doll Club: Children, 2:00-3:00.  
Table Games, Boys and Girls, 3:00-5:00.
- Gymnasium: Interpretative Dancing, 2:00-3:00.

### SUNDAY

- Gymnasium: Girls, Directed Plays and Games, 1:30-6:00.  
Boys under 15 years, 1:30-3:00; over 15 years, 3:30-4:30.  
Boys, Matched Games, 4:00-6:00.
- Assembly Hall: Pleasant Hour: October and December, March and April, 3:30.  
Civic Music Concerts, January and February, 3:30.



SHERMAN PARK



GRANDMOTHER'S GARDEN  
Lincoln Park.



LOGAN BOULEVARD



DREXEL BOULEVARD

Chicago has the finest boulevard system in the world.

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## Public Recreation

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### EVENING

#### MONDAY

- Assembly Hall:** Colonial Class, Folk Dances (alternate Mondays), 8:30.  
Dancing Class, Section "A" (alternate Mondays), 8:30-10:30.  
Civic Music Chorus, 8:15-10:00.  
Boy Scouts' Drill, 7:30-8:30.
- Gymnasium:** Women Beginners, 7:30; advanced, 8:30.  
Boys, Employed, 7:30; Business Men, 8:30.  
Boys' Wrestling, 8:00-10:00.

#### TUESDAY

- Assembly Hall:** Hamilton Park Neighborhood Council (2nd Tuesday), 8:00.  
Gresham Treble Clef Club (1st and 3rd Tuesdays), 8:00.
- Gymnasium:** Women's Advanced Class, 7:30-8:30 and 8:30-9:30.  
Young Men's Class, 7:30-9:30.
- Club Room:** Ladies' Modern Social Dancing Class, 8:00-9:00.

#### WEDNESDAY

- Club Room:** Adults' Social Dancing Class, 7:30-9:30.
- Gymnasium:** Advanced Girls, 7:30-9:30.  
Men's Matched Games, 7:30-10:00.

#### THURSDAY

- Club Room:** Ladies' Modern Dancing Class, 7:30-8:30.
- Assembly Hall:** Community Dancing Class (alternate Thursdays), 8:30.
- Gymnasium:** Women Beginners, 7:30-8:30; Advanced, 8:30-9:30.
- Club Room:** High-School Modern Social Dancing Class, (alternate Thursdays), 8:30.

#### FRIDAY

- Club Room:** Boy Scout Meeting, 7:30-9:30.
- Assembly Hall:** Parent-Teacher Association (2nd Friday), 8:00-10:00.
- Gymnasium:** Advanced Women's Class, Section "A," 7:30; Section "B," 8:30-9:30.  
Young Men's Class, 7:30-9:30.
- Club Room:** Young People's Dramatic Club, 8:00-10:00.

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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### SATURDAY

Club Room:	Young People's Modern Social Dancing Class, 7:30-8:30.
Gymnasium:	Matched Games for Men, 7:30-10:00. Women's Advanced Class, 7:30-9:30.

This program does not include the regular meetings of private clubs, classes, dances, parties, receptions, concerts, recitals, etc., that are held daily in the fieldhouse. The following facilities also exist: The library, a branch of the Chicago Public Library, open on week days from 1:00-9:00 P. M. and on Sundays from 1:00-6:00, and Shower Baths open daily from 12:00 to 9:30 P. M.

All the employees of the parks of Chicago are appointed upon civil service examinations provided according to a state law passed in 1911. Since the law went into effect in the parks of Chicago, not a single case of spoils politics or job jockeying has been charged against them. The best applicants are secured by the civil service method and the tenure of office is not conditioned upon anything but efficiency and attention to duties.

The Board of Education has established a number of school social centers and is preparing a more extensive program for the wider use of the school plant. All the activities that have

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## Public Recreation

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grown up in recent years and have been placed upon the public schools are to be concentrated into one department and supervised by a trained and experienced head. The children's gardens, night schools, social centers, and play yards, will be supervised and developed consistently and extensively.

The Carter Harrison Technical High School has developed a social center that in its service to its community typifies the work that is desired throughout the city. Here is a community council composed of the best citizens of the neighborhood. The officers of the council and the committees appointed by the President diligently serve all the neighborhood interests. Civic programs are encouraged, entertainments and concerts are secured, activities of a developmental character are provided with leaders, and the social life of the neighborhood is furnished with a place for its expression.

The Art Institute (more fully treated elsewhere in this volume), located in Grant Park, is a municipal museum as well as school, and is contributing to the recreation and pleasure of all the city. Built by private subscription, it is supported in part by the taxpayers of the South Park district, to the extent of about \$100,000 a

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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year. Aside from the exhibits open to the public at the Institute, pictures are loaned to varied agencies in the city and are exhibited in the various neighborhoods. A special department has recently been organized for the purpose of administering and developing this art extension work.

The Art Institute has done more than minister to the visualistic art needs of the city; concerts are held at Fullerton Hall, in the Art Institute, at a nominal fee; a girls' club is provided with headquarters at the Institute and its membership is city wide in residence and interests.

All recreational facilities in Chicago, with the exception of the boats at the park lagoons, are used by the public absolutely free of charge. This fact is significant in view of the controversy in certain cities over the question of fees for the uses of public facilities. Chicago has taken the position that recreation is educational and should be supported in the way educational institutions are supported. The pauperization of the people has not resulted from free schools and free textbooks and it will not result from free baths. There is no danger of pauperizing by giving anyone an opportunity to participate in developmental recreation. Pauperization comes from

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## Public Recreation

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giving goods and materials from no adequate service. Public support of recreation has come to stay in Chicago and all fees will be carefully discussed by the governing bodies before they are imposed.

Public recreation in Chicago is being served by parking boards, the Board of Education, the Library Board, the Art Institute, and the City. The total sum of money expended is larger than in any other city in America, and it is significant that no criticism of the expenditure of money for recreation has ever been made upon the principle of public support of such a function. It has been estimated that Chicago spends two dollars per capita each year for the maintenance of public recreational needs. The funds invested in these recreational facilities run into the millions and, of course, have increased in value to a very great amount, since they were set out.

Chicago feels that its investment in playgrounds, beaches, parks, libraries, play leaders, etc., is a constructive attack upon the multitude of social ills that afflict our congested population. Juvenile delinquency and crime, truancy, public commercial dance hall evils, bad gangs, industrial inefficiency, white slavery, are all results of the misuse of leisure time.



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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The direct benefits come in a chance for a normal expression of fundamental instincts. Neighborhoods become more livable, the necessary conventions of society spread and become established, the cleanliness of the people and the places improves, and the joy of play is given to thousands of children that otherwise would not have it; neighborliness is developed, music grows as a means of community expression, better music is appreciated and developed, and a civic consciousness is awakened by Chicago's system of public recreation.

**SUMMARY OF  
PHILANTHROPIC WORK**

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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giving them fresh air, sanitation, milk, food, and follow-up treatment with care in homes; the Division of Children's Institutions, Cook County Bureau of Welfare, investigating conditions of families of dependent children who have been committed to public institutions by the Juvenile Court; the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, working to improve conditions of children in the United States, and especially in Chicago; the Infant Welfare Society, instructing mothers in the care and feeding of their infants—a free institution with twenty-two stations in the city; the Juvenile Protective Association, suppressing and eliminating conditions causing delinquency among children, and promoting wholesome conditions for their betterment; the Dependent Children's Department of the Juvenile Court, in charge of dependent children on probation and delinquent girls on probation; the Public Defenders' Association of the Boys' Court, which provides free counsel for all hearings in that court; the Public Guardian of Cook County, acting for minors; and the Society of St. Vincent De Paul of Chicago, providing proper care for neglected and dependent Catholic children.

CLUBS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS: Chicago is well supplied with such clubs as the Big Brothers'

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## Summary of Philanthropic Work

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Club of Chicago, organized on a city-wide basis, to serve boys whose future may be imperiled because of environment, to refer them to other organizations, and to bring them into friendly relations with men of character who are interested in aiding them to find themselves; the Chicago Boy Scouts of America, which organizes, correlates and supervises boy scout troops; churches, Young Men's Christian Associations, settlement houses, playgrounds, boys' clubs, and summer camps; the Chicago Boys' Club, to promote moral, mental, and physical development of street boys; the Deborah Boys' Club, which gives room and board to young working boys at nominal charge; the Hull House Boys' Department, for the general welfare of the boys of the community; and the Off-the-Street Club, to promote child training and wise comradeships of children, with instruction and amusement.

**DAY NURSERIES:** There are about 40 day nurseries for children in Chicago, each with capacity varying from 25 to 200. Some are sectarian, and others are non-sectarian. They are in general supported by voluntary contributions or through charitable organizations. In some nurseries the care is free, and in others a charge of from one to ten cents a day is collected. These

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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nurseries give daily care to children of working mothers. In some instances they furnish clothing, instruction, and other material assistance.

**INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN:** There are in Chicago about thirty institutions whose object is to provide home and shelter for boys and girls. There are twelve for boys alone and seven for girls alone. There are about a dozen societies or associations which have for their object the placing of children in families. The capacity of these institutions is in some instances as great as six hundred.

**CORRECTIONS:** Institutions for corrections are both public and private. They number at least twenty-five. Through these institutions are brought about effective probation laws, relief, protection, reform, and instruction of delinquent and wayward persons, both male and female, as well as care of the feeble-minded, of the insane, and of prisoners before and after release. Within their walls are brought to the inmates messages of hope and help to form habits of self-mastery and reformation, with aid in practical ways to success therein.

**EDUCATION:** In the realm of education, aside from those agencies established by govern-



OPEN-AIR LECTURE TO MOTHERS

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OPEN-AIR LECTURE WITH STEREOPTICON  
Davis Park.

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## Summary of Philanthropic Work

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mental authority for general education and education of defectives, subnormals, blind, crippled, deaf, and epileptic, there are some eight associations which have for their object education of immigrants. There are at least thirty associations or institutions to give or provide industrial education, including domestic science, elementary agriculture, and various handicrafts, especially for boys and girls. Chicago is rich in libraries and museums, aside from those supported by public funds. Some of them are open to the public, although others of special nature, such as law and medical libraries, are open only to those persons who have special privileges or memberships. The Field Museum, the John Crerar Library, and the Chicago Public Library rise to great magnitude in their respective spheres. The promotion of public school social work receives special consideration by many private organizations. It includes loaning of pictures and other works of art in the public schools, and giving of material aid in general to poor children. There are at least a dozen special training schools in Chicago for children and adults. Higher education is promoted by two great universities and by several technical institutes and smaller colleges.



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES:** The employment agencies of a charitable nature number at least thirty-five. They aid in finding employment for all classes of unemployed. The welfare of immigrants receives special consideration from half a dozen organizations. In the industrial world, at least sixteen large corporations or firms have special agencies or institutions looking to the welfare of their employees mentally, morally, and physically. Vocational placement of children and adults is fostered by special organizations and by branches of other institutions.

**HOMES:** There are more than thirty homes for the aged in Chicago. Some of them are open to applicants in general, while others admit only special sects or persons of foreign birth. Dependent defectives receive special consideration by many organizations. The care and relief of the destitute are made the objects of four special institutions. There are eighteen important lodging-houses and shelters. There are five homes for men and over twenty for women.

**CIVIC BETTERMENT:** General civic betterment is the aim of about twenty important clubs in Chicago. In detail, this includes the betterment of housing conditions, diminution of pollution of water supply and objectionable odors,

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## Summary of Philanthropic Work

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abatement of nuisances, promotion of efficiency in the administration of local governments and civil service laws, and the development of educational, philanthropic, reform, relief work, and sanitary matters. In special lines of civic betterment, there are ten organizations seeking improvement of physical conditions, seven for public culture, three for public health, and eighteen for public welfare.

**LEGAL AID:** Aside from the courts with special branches, there are some eighteen societies which have for their object the enforcement of laws enacted to protect children and others. Many of these societies furnish legal advice and free legal service to protect against injustice.

**MEDICAL AID:** In addition to the official departments of the city and county to enforce ordinances of the state and city on sanitation measures, to prevent spread of contagion or like matters, and to furnish hospital, ambulance, and dental facilities in general, the field of medical aid is covered by twenty-five important free private dispensaries and by dispensaries in hospitals. There are about fifteen emergency hospitals. There are several hospitals for infectious and contagious diseases, for incurables, and for inebriates and drug users. There are ten

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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maternity hospitals and nine convalescent homes. The social service work for the sick is covered by about a dozen hospitals and dispensaries, in addition to the numerous institutions for cripples, defectives, and epileptics, as well as societies for mental hygiene and psychopathic institutes. Nursing service for the poor is promoted by at least twelve institutions. Treatment and care of persons afflicted with tuberculosis are made a specialty by twelve organizations.

**MORAL REFORM:** Humane societies, protective associations, and societies to promote temperance number at least twenty-five. They include those to prevent cruelty to children and animals, to advocate high standards of private and public morality, to suppress commercialized vice, and to promote temperance in the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors.

**NEIGHBORHOOD WORK:** There are numerous assembly halls owned by communities. There are about forty churches and religious organizations that maintain as their chief object the furnishing of social activities for the neighborhood in church buildings or other neighborhood headquarters, or employ regularly paid social workers. Civic organizations, developed by communities themselves for neighborhood benefit,

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## Summary of Philanthropic Work

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number about ten. Settlement work is carried on from about seventeen special centers with resident workers and by a large number of workers not resident at the centers.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES:** In the city of Chicago the public agencies for social betterment embrace those of the state, county, and municipality in the field of public philanthropy. Recreation is furnished systematically by municipal authorities in parks and playgrounds and by a large number of private clubs which establish outings and camps. Relief and family rehabilitation are carried on by at least one hundred private organizations and conferences. Prominent among these are the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, under Roman Catholic auspices, with its numerous parish conferences to visit and aid the poor and to undertake charitable work, the Juvenile Court, and the United Charities. The Association of Commerce of Chicago has a special investigating committee which was organized about five years ago at the suggestion of the mayor of the city, to classify organizations to which subscriptions could be made without fear of wasteful duplication or failure to make right use of well-tested experience in management and expenditure of funds. About two hundred

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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charitable organizations in the city have received the endorsement of this committee, and the number is increasing. The list is annually published by the association. Benefit societies to aid widows and orphans of members, and to care for the incapacitated members, are numerous. There are many special loan and saving societies, organized to eliminate the loan shark evil.

The volume of work done by these organizations can best be appreciated by considering a few of them individually:

**THE CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL:** This hospital was founded in 1884 as the Maurice Porter Memorial Hospital, and incorporated ten years later under the present name. Its purpose is to give free medical and other care to children under twelve years of age not suffering from contagious or incurable disease.

The original hospital building, with the land on which it is situated, was donated for the purpose mentioned. Subsequently four other hospital buildings have been donated. The hospital has a capacity of 175 beds, of which fifteen are permanently endowed, fourteen supported as memorial beds, and twenty-seven as other supported beds.

In 1916, 2,550 patients were cared for in the



**LITTLE GIRLS AT WORK**  
**Children's Memorial Hospital.**



**CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**  
**Gives free medical and other care to children under twelve years**  
**of age.**

*Send to  
 Miss  
 H*



**ST. MARY'S HOME FOR CHILDREN**



**THE CHICAGO HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS**  
Hundreds of worthy women and girls are helped here every year.

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## Summary of Philanthropic Work

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Hospital, 32,567 in the Out-Patient Department, and 5,035 in the Social Service Department.

In connection with the Hospital there is a Training School for Nurses, and a post-graduate course for physicians.

In addition to the usual hospital care the children are also given instruction by specially trained kindergartners. The Out-Patient Department and Social Service Department, giving free medical advice and nursing supervision in the home, are essential parts of the hospital work.

The internal management of the hospital is under the supervision of the Auxiliary Board of thirty-two members. A Social Service Committee of thirty members takes charge of, and practically supports, the work of the Social Service Department. The Junior Auxiliary of 115 members assists with the kindergarten work and provides for the entertainment and pleasure of the children.

The Hospital is supported by a small endowment, annual contributions, and some help from the city. Its disbursements amount to about \$125,000 a year. \$10,000 endows a bed in perpetuity and \$500 supports a bed for one year.



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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**THE JUVENILE COURT:** Among the governmental institutions which warrant special consideration is the Juvenile Court. The jurisdiction of the court extends to cases brought before it under the act to regulate treatment and control of delinquent, dependent, and neglected children. When the parents are sober and decent, but too poor to care properly for their children, the problem is purely one of securing aid, either in their own homes (Funds to Parents) or in institutions, as seems best. When neglect is found, as in cases where there is degradation, drunkenness, or immorality, the decision is again a judicial function, and the children are removed from the custody of the parents and committed to institutions as a measure of discipline and precaution. In addition to dependent and delinquent children, those found to be habitual truants or incorrigible in school are brought before the Juvenile Court to be committed to the Chicago Parental School. This work is carried on as an aid to the City's educational authorities.

In this work the City of Chicago and the County of Cook are pioneers. The Court as organized includes a Judge, Assistant Judge, a Chief Probation Officer, an Assistant Probation



THE CHICAGO JUVENILE COURT IN SESSION

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## Summary of Philanthropic Work

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Officer, and heads of various departments. There are 81 county probation officers and 63 city police probation officers. On different days there are heard pension, truant, delinquent girl, and delinquent boy cases.

There is connected with this court a complaint department; a delinquent boy department, in charge of all delinquent boys on probation; a child welfare department, for placing children in families; a dependent children's department, in charge of all cases of dependent children on probation and delinquent girls on probation in their homes; a juvenile psychopathic institute laboratory, to test subnormal children; a juvenile detention home, for the care and custody of children until permanent provision can be made for their care; and a pension department. The pension department has charge of all applications for funds and supervision of families receiving funds.

"Funds to Parents" are administered jointly by court and county agent, after full investigation, to indigent mothers with children under fourteen years of age, whose husbands are dead or totally incapacitated for work, provided the mother is a fit person to make a home for the children. The donation in no case exceeds \$60

*Page One Hundred Twenty-seven*

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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a month, and is based on the estimate of a dietitian who considers the age and health of each member of the family. A trained visitor from the department guides the mother in the training of her children and the expenditure of her allowance.

**THE UNITED CHARITIES OF CHICAGO:** This organization was formed in 1909 by a union of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society (incorporated in 1857) and the Chicago Bureau of Charities (incorporated in 1894). Its objects are to provide a permanent, efficient, and practical mode of administering and distributing private charities in the city of Chicago, to establish and carry out the necessary means for obtaining full and reliable information regarding the condition and wants of the poor of the city, and to put into practical operation the best system of relieving and preventing want and pauperism. It is non-sectarian, and is supported by voluntary contributions. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1916, it disbursed \$315,496. It furnished help to over 14,000 families, which included about 66,000 people. Under its direction, during the same year, its force of trained workers made about 50,000 visits of investigation and relief.

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## Summary of Philanthropic Work

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The institution secures temporary and permanent employment, medical aid, hospital and institutional care, and gives relief and legal aid.

To accomplish this work there are maintained the general administration office and eleven district offices, with a corps of workers in each, in different parts of the city. Its work is much wider than collecting and distributing money for the poor. It operates or conducts emergency relief operations, family rehabilitation service, country outings, several summer camps, a summer hospital for convalescents, a nursery and training school, a tuberculosis preventorium in the country for children, a free ice fund in the city, a social service registration bureau, and many other subsidiary adjuncts. Its most important work, however, is not that of giving relief, although that is considered necessary, but, in addition, getting at the causes of poverty, and trying to uproot them through its Department of Social Welfare Promotion.

**CHICAGO HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS:** This institution is located on Vincennes Avenue, and overlooks Washington Park. It was founded under charter in 1859, with the object and purpose of relieving, aiding, and providing a temporary home for friendless and indigent women

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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and children. The institution promotes both relief and remedial work. In a measure it is financial sponsor for the Home School and the Burr Mission. It is supported by gifts and invested funds which have been donated. Hundreds of worthy women and girls have been helped every year to places of employment or have been assisted to return to their homes or friends.

It receives children whose parents are sick or out of work, and keeps them until the family home can be reestablished. Worthy destitute women are given shelter until work is secured, as well as those convalescing after discharge from hospitals, if they are able to wait on themselves. Aged women are received temporarily while arranging for permanent homes. Infants under one year are not accepted unless accompanied by their mothers. Boys must be under twelve years of age. During 1916, there were cared for about 278 women and 1,149 children. The average of families per month was 238. The institution has a department for old ladies, and one for industrial girls. When advisable, girls over twelve years of age are put into the industrial class and are taught sewing, cooking, and other domestic work. The length of stay of each

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## Summary of Philanthropic Work

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inmate is determined by the Board of Managers through its committees. Infirmary work for children is comprehensive, and extends to contagious diseases. The expenditure for the Home during 1914 was about \$50,000; for the Home School, about \$1,600; and for the Burr Mission, about \$3,000. The Home receives women and children from nearly fifty other charitable organizations. The institution has been fortunate in receiving the good will and generous support of public-spirited citizens of Chicago, as well as the confidence and help of the public in general. The corporation has always been highly favored in receiving devoted service from able and willing persons, who have consecrated their powers to carrying out successfully the objects of the home.

**DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE:** The Department of Public Welfare of the City of Chicago is a clearing house for information on subjects such as general charitable relief, institutional care, etc. It directs inquiries to the proper agency; collects information relating to working conditions and unemployment; gives practical relief to the unemployed; obtains information on actual living conditions, facilities for recreation, and causes of vagrancy, crime, and



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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poverty; and makes recommendation to the City Council for ordinances to secure the practical betterment of such conditions.

The Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare has a division devoted to corrections and one to children's institutions. The former investigates records of boys between the ages of 17 and 21 in the County Jail, submits facts to the trial judge, to aid him in determining the kind of boy with whom he has to deal and renders services to boys and members of their families. The latter investigates circumstances of the families of dependent children who have been committed to industrial or manual training schools, with a view to returning such children to normal family life in their own or other families.

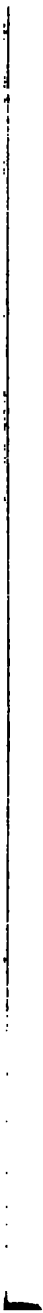
In viewing philanthropic work in Chicago it is found that over four hundred organizations and agencies, not including their adjuncts, are engaged in systematic efforts for the betterment of human conditions through benevolent means. One hundred and ninety-seven organizations, endorsed by the Chicago Association of Commerce, expend annually over \$6,750,000 in their upkeep and for charitable purposes. It consequently follows that the total amount so expended is

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## Summary of Philanthropic Work

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much greater than that sum and is more than sufficient to show that the people of Chicago are unusually wide awake and energetic in humanitarian work.



**PHILANTHROPIC WORK  
OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS**

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Doe, and John Doe. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Main St, and 789 Main St.

## CHAPTER VIII

### PHILANTHROPIC WORK OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

**M**UCH of the humanitarian work done by religious organizations is primarily for denominational extension; nevertheless there is coupled with it a great amount of such work outside of the circumference of creed.

**EPISCOPALIANS:** The institutional work of the Episcopal Church, Diocese of Chicago, is covered by the Cathedral on Washington Boulevard and by other institutions which derive their support from the church, the parishes, the missions; and necessarily, ultimately from the members. They are exponents of the recognition of the spirit of charity and benevolence by the members of the church. The Cathedral was erected in 1861, and it was the first attempt to establish one in the United States. The staff of the Cathedral and those of the other institutions extend their aid to the inmates of city and county institutions. The annual expenditure for the support of St. Luke's Hospital is about \$325,000, and that for the other institutions, exclusive of

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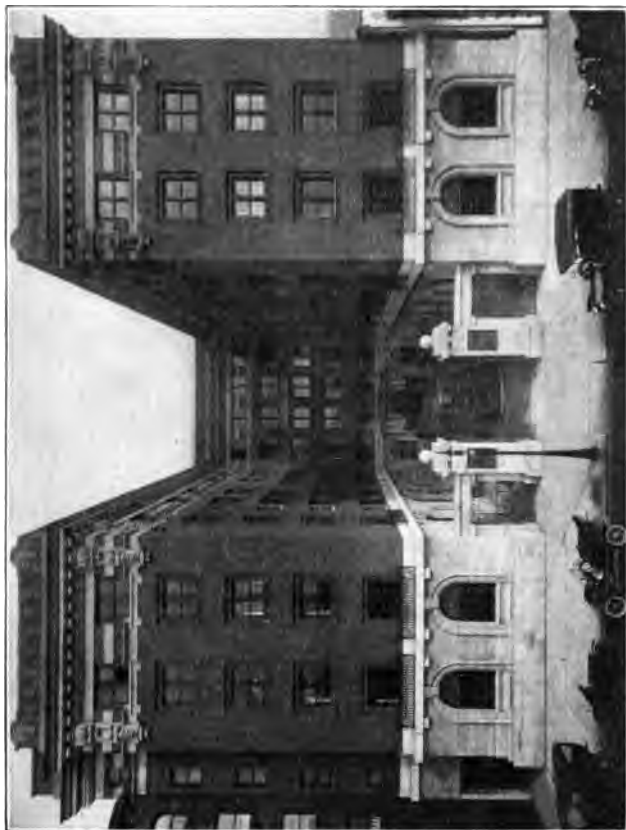
## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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the Seminary, amounts to about \$93,000 per annum.

Many of the direst cases of distress treated at the Cathedral arise out of the City Missions work. Persons released from hospitals or penal institutions are helped to get a new start; frequently they are fitted out with decent clothing, or placed in employment; not seldom they are fed and housed until they can gain a foothold. In many cases the families or young children of these unfortunates, left suddenly helpless, become charges upon the Cathedral resources. Meanwhile, these people, broken in spirit or health, often in a desperate and dangerous frame of mind, are subject to the helpful ministrations of a Christian church. Just here is one of the advantages of combining the City Missions work with that of the Cathedral, enabling the priests and sisters to "follow up" the cases encountered in hospital or prison by directing their charges to the Cathedral where the same care and sympathy may be continued after their release, with results more lasting and beneficial than are possible in the average institution open to such persons.

The Sisters of St. Mary's Mission House receive, investigate, and provide for most of the



**ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL**  
Capacity about one thousand patients.





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## Work of Religious Organizations

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cases of need and distress coming to the Cathedral. The Mission House organizations now operative are the Mothers' Meeting, a work-time followed by a social hour, for all the women of the district; St. Monica's Guild, for married women communicants; Girls' Friendly Society; Girl Scouts, and Industrial School, for children from three to sixteen; the Day Nursery, open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. (a charge of ten cents is made for those able to pay; at least half of the children are received free); free Kindergarten daily except Saturday, from 9 A. M. to noon.

The Sisters have received authorization from the Bishop to solicit subscriptions for the erection of a House of Refuge for young women discharged from correctional or penal institutions. If there can be said to be one need more urgent than all the rest of those indicated, it is this of providing a temporary haven for unfortunate girls, many of them first offenders, where they may receive sympathetic care and counsel and an opportunity to readjust themselves before again facing the struggle in which they have already suffered one defeat. A plain building, so equipped that such girls might be made useful and receive a certain amount of remunerative

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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work, such as a small laundry, would be a welcome and much needed addition to the present plant and would yield gratifying results.

The work of the Sisters is not parochial but diocesan.

The St. Mary's Home for Children is conducted by the Sisters of St. Mary for the training and care of those children whose parents or parent cannot properly care for their children in their own homes, the nurture and education of orphans or half-orphans; also the guardianship of children committed to the Corporation by the State. The capacity is about 140. The summer home at Kenosha, Wisconsin, was organized in 1895. It is a children's charity, for girls only, conducted under church authority and surrounded with church influences. A well-equipped Domestic Science School has been in successful operation for a year.

The Providence Day Nursery is a day nursery for children of working mothers. A fee of from five to ten cents a day is asked of those who are able to pay, but many children are cared for without charge. It has no endowment, and depends for support entirely upon contributions. It was opened in 1909; it provides a crèche, a sewing school on Saturday morning, and a



LITTLE FOLKS AT ST. MARY'S HOME  
They enjoy having their picture taken.



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## Work of Religious Organizations

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Sunday School. Its present capacity is about fifty children. There is maintained at this nursery a station of the Infant Welfare Society, with a nurse in daily attendance, and a physician twice a week for clinics. It has a roof garden, equipped with swings, flower boxes, and furniture, and has an outdoor playground. In connection with the nursery is a House of Happiness, planned as a children's settlement for older children, where sewing and cooking classes for girls, and gymnasium work for boys, are carried on.

The Chicago Home for Boys is for dependent boys of Chicago between the ages of six and fourteen years. It cares for about 132 boys, of whom 41 are cared for free of charge. The boys attend the neighboring public grammar school and high school. This home has a camp operated at Blue Lake, Michigan, which is occupied from July to September by all of the boys.

The Church Home for Aged Persons was established in 1890, to supply the need of a real home for aged persons who are no longer able to support themselves. The accommodations are sufficient to care for a family of 75, not including officers and attendants.

The Cathedral Shelter work began in the early winter of the year 1914, for the purpose of

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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caring for young men and boys sent from the municipal houses, and others sent through the city parishes. The reclaimed individual is taken into the shelter, put on his honor, clothed and fed, lodged, and put to work.

St. Luke's Hospital was founded in 1864, through the efforts of the rector of Grace Church. It is maintained from an income from an endowment fund, fees of patients, and contributions from churches and individuals. Its capacity is to be extended to cover about 1,000 patients. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1916, the cases admitted free, with the many thousand receiving free treatment on patron days brought the number of free treatments to 51,640.

**PRESBYTERIANS:** The Presbytery of Chicago, through its Extension Board, gives special attention to maintaining and promoting Home Mission work. It not only interests itself in the centers of population, but follows those persons who go therefrom.

The Chicago Christian Industrial League is an affiliated institution. It was organized in November, 1909, to help solve the unemployment problem in a practical way and primarily to give another chance to the man who has lost his

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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chance to make good. From absolutely nothing it has grown until now it operates sixteen different agencies and institutions, employing twenty-nine wagons and teams, three auto trucks, and three pushcarts, and helping more than 1,000 men a year to help themselves. It is incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois and is controlled by a board of directors consisting of fifteen successful business and professional men. The summary of its work for the year 1916 is as follows:

Free Lodgings (Popular Hotel and Hall).....	66,407
Cheap Lodgings (Popular Hotel).....	97,455
Free Meals (Mission breakfasts at Popular Hotel)....	116,555
Five-cent Meals .....	84,790
Days' Work Given.....	37,932
Garments Distributed .....	160,240
Attendance at Services.....	74,821
Number professing conversion.....	1,225
Men treated at Dispensary.....	1,761
Outside employment found for men.....	1,430

The five-story Popular Hotel, with its accommodations for the Rescue Mission and for the housing of 350 men, was opened September 22, 1914, at 884 South State Street. Here, for a dime, or its equivalent in work, needy men are given shower baths, a bath towel, a light, airy bedroom with a clean, new bed, steam heat, ex-

*Page One Hundred Forty-three*



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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cellent service, the use of recreation and reading rooms, companionship, the use of a washing room and automatic drier for washing and drying clothes, a locker for personal effects, medical treatment if necessary, and religious services in the adjoining room. Few, even of those who have seen the hotel and its accommodations, realize how completely the industrial plants fortify the work of the Rescue Mission and largely decrease its operating expense. Rescue missions of the size of this one are usually run at an annual expense of from \$8,000 to \$10,000. The expenses here are only \$3,500. When the Popular Hotel was fitted up, many thought its splendid work could not be supplemented for some time, but as the months of winter passed and the need of the homeless and unemployed became more acute, the use of the old St. Caroline's Court Hotel at 117 North Elizabeth Street was offered. It was opened as a "flop," or homeless man's free hotel, and in three months sheltered 16,275 men who would ordinarily have been obliged to sleep in alleys and doorways, but who received bed, bath, and breakfast free. It was given up in 1915, and in its place buildings at the corner of State and Taylor have been utilized.

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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The institutions for carrying on the work present a bewildering array of activities in their endeavor to minister to the varied needs with which they are confronted. The institutional churches and missions resemble these settlements in many respects and in some cases it is almost impossible to draw a line of demarcation between them.

During the past year (1915-1916) in this Presbytery, work has been carried on among Italians, Bohemians, Hungarians, Persians, Hollanders, Chinese, Slavonians, Servians, Syrians, Poles, Belgians, Mexicans and other Spanish-speaking people.

The movement for interdenominational co-operation known as the Cooperative Council of City Missions originated with the Church Extension Board seven years ago, and has justified its existence. Five denominations, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Disciples are each represented by five members. In this practical federation the denominations are working concertedly in locating churches, evangelizing foreign populations of the city, and adjusting Christian work in fields where changes of population make readjustment necessary.

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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The institutional work is wide. Its character is shown by consideration of the following agencies at work:

Christopher House Settlement, at 1618 Fullerton Avenue, was established in 1905 to provide a social, religious, and educational center. It maintains a kindergarten, modified milk station, library, classes in English, sewing, cooking, home hygiene, music, basket and hammock weaving, pottery, drawing, hammered brass and copper, rug-making, stenciling, millinery, gymnastics, manual training; it has clubs with athletic, literary, and social aims; promotes lectures, concerts, and socials.

Erie Chapel Institute, at 1347 West Erie Street, was established by the Erie Chapel Presbyterian Church to promote the civic, social, and religious welfare of the community. Maintains a kindergarten, social clubs, athletic, English, citizenship, craft, and sewing classes, vacation Bible school, stereopticon lectures, relief department, summer camp. Social worker also engaged for part time on boys' work.

First Presbyterian Church, at 41st Street and Grand Boulevard, employs two social workers for entire time. It maintains twenty gymnasium classes a week, game room, Saturday

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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night entertainments, clubs, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and sewing classes.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, at Lincoln Park Boulevard and Chestnut Street, employs sixteen social workers, who give their whole time to this work. It maintains gymnasium, kindergarten, domestic science room, club rooms, library, many clubs and classes other than religious, and has a large coöperative work with social agencies.

Second Presbyterian Church, at Michigan Avenue and East 20th Street, gives general relief and maintains clubs for boys and girls. Also, at Moseley Chapel, 2539 Calumet Avenue, it maintains an industrial school, gymnasium classes, boys' clubs, and girls' clubs.

Bohemian Settlement House, at 1831 South Racine Avenue, does work which compares very favorably with, and in many respects excels, that of any social settlement of its size in the city. In its 150 weekly activities there is an attendance of over 15,000 each month. The Head Resident has associated with her a staff of five full-time and six part-time workers, while about 100 volunteers give a portion of time each week as teachers, club leaders, visitors, etc. This work is maintained jointly with the Woman's Pres-

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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byterial Society. Through the generosity of one of the residents an addition has been made to the building, to house the boys' clubs, of which there are 30, with a membership of 500. This is twice the number of one year ago, and typifies the advance made in all the departments of the work.

Olivet Institute, at 444 Blackhawk Street, completed in 1915 a quarter century of service. The year just passed was marked by enlarged activity in all of its eight branches. To present a picture which is adequate and fair to the thought and endeavor of the service is a difficult task, because Olivet is an institution both large and of varied activities. During 1916, twenty-two workers have been in continuous residence and fourteen for part time, and 276 volunteer workers have assisted each month; the religious department has 62 organizations; 2,511 meetings have been held, with a total attendance of 181,422; in the educational department 31 persons assisted in conducting 35 groups, with an enrollment of 1,523, and an aggregate attendance of 45,598; the musical department enrolls 356, with an aggregate attendance for 1916 of 10,187; 200 meetings were held in five of the factories of the neighborhood; the Advice and Aid Department



CARING FOR THE BABIES OF THE POOR  
Olivet Institute.



The ill-nourished baby shown here is one of the healthy group on the preceding page. The picture was taken just previous to the baby's coming under the care of the Institute.

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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has assisted 250 families, representing about 1,500 individuals. The Medical Department has treated 1,075 cases; the Athletic Department has enrolled 300 persons; 1,134 persons enjoyed the privileges of Olivet Camp.

In caring for the social and physical needs of the community there were 1,143 meetings held during 1916 under the auspices of the 28 organizations which are devoted to the social and athletic features of the work. This department aims successfully to supply the young people with the legitimate means of recreation and fellowship without questionable associations.

Olivet Institute owns an entire square opposite its present quarters on Blackhawk Street, on which it is the purpose to build an adequate and practical plant more efficiently to meet the demands of the growing work. For some time the activities of the Institute have been carried on in 15 different buildings, and the new structure, already planned, will house all these departments. It will probably cover two-thirds of the square, and will be begun as soon as the means can be secured.

A total of 744 basket dinners was distributed during the holiday season—Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's. More than 900



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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families and over 6,200 individuals were aided with money, groceries, or clothing, while several hundred persons were referred to the charitable associations and the county agent, and over a thousand were reported as seeking advice and counsel of our workers.

The large amount of relief work enumerated is only a fraction of that done by Presbyterian churches and missions, and was made possible by the generosity of interested churches and individuals. Over fifty churches and more than four hundred individuals were reported as assisting in the work above referred to.

**METHODISTS:** The Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society is the agency for denominational work, with humanitarian work as an incident thereto.

Two new movements have been entered upon, the Methodist Mutual Aid Union and the Rescue Mission work. Through the former it is hoped to respond more adequately to the needs of the poor in the densely crowded sections of the city. The plan is to collect waste material, such as cast-off clothing and furniture, gather them to one center and employ those who are living below the poverty line and out of work in the task of repairing this material. The

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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Rescue Mission operates under the principle that it is not always easy to make an effective moral and spiritual appeal when the body shivers with cold and suffers with the pangs of hunger. Great care has to be exercised in this social and physical ministry, but the work is in the hands of an expert who has assistants who are almost equally skilled. The following is a summary of the work done in the Rescue Mission for the thirteen months ending December 31, 1916:

Meetings Held .....	428
Number in Attendance.....	47,505
Number of Men who indicated a desire for a better life and came to the place of prayer.....	1,391
Number of Men availing themselves of mission shelter and sleeping accommodations on the chairs and benches in the mission hall.....	43,336
Number of Hungry helped to food.....	65,115
Number of Pieces of Clothing given to men, women, and children .....	3,028
Number of Visits made in homes of the poor, hos- pitals, jails, etc.....	1,621
Number of Meetings Held in Jails.....	72
Number of Persons helped to employment:	
Men .....	3,778
Women .....	205

It is believed that never in the history of the church had the field around them been in such dire poverty as was the case during 1915. Unemployment was the rule rather than the exception; in this emergency appeals were made

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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to friends in the surrounding cities and suburbs, and even in the neighboring states. They responded in a most magnificent way. Literally carloads of materials were placed at their disposal for distribution. The receipts according to the estimates were as follows:

Old Clothing.....	\$2,379.00
New Clothing .....	540.00
Groceries, Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, Christmas candies, toys, and dolls.....	916.00

Thirty-five tons of coal were donated for distribution, in fifty-pound sacks, by a prominent coal company. The total receipt of materials for relief work amounted to \$5,048, not including the value of the coal.

The Industrial School meets every Saturday afternoon for a period of about thirty weeks. This school has been gradually developing year by year, until in 1915 its average attendance was 120. The year before it was sixty-two. One of the sweetest influences of the church is to be found in the school. Here the girls, from the kindergarten age up, are taught to sew until they learn to make the different articles of their own clothing.

This year it is expected to start the boys' department of the Industrial School on Saturday

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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mornings. The plans are already made and the work will probably start about the first of November.

Seventy-five girls a week were taught to cook in the Cooking Club. These girls are divided into eight clubs which are limited in membership to twelve. Practically all of them had a waiting list of girls anxious to join as soon as there was an opening. These girls are taught to make thirty different articles during the club season. A visit to any one of the clubs will convince anyone of the value of such work.

Institutional work is covered by the following organizations:

Wesley Memorial Hospital, at 25th and Dearborn streets, was established in 1888, for the treatment of medical and surgical diseases of the sick poor. Patients are admitted without regard to color, race, or creed, if able to pay, and are charged from \$7 to \$150 a week. The hospital is supported by endowment, contributions, and charges. It maintains a nurses' training school and a social service department.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at Locust and La Salle streets, maintains clubs and classes, gymnasium, industrial store, where second-hand and waste material are put into service,

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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motion picture entertainments, an Italian department, a brotherhood home for young men, and the Hobbs House for young women. The Good Citizenship Department has been active in the elimination from the community of many lawless saloons, gambling dens and other disreputable places.

Elizabeth Marcy Center, 1335 Newberry Avenue, was established in 1884, to promote the social, civic, and religious welfare of the neighborhood. It maintains a dispensary, gymnasium, playground, kindergarten, Sunday School, English and industrial classes, and supports a ward in the West Side Hospital.

Halsted Street Institutional Church, 1935 Halsted Street, was established in 1906 for spiritual ministrations, for humanitarian and charity work. By it are maintained a reading room, gymnasium, clubs, classes, lectures, and entertainments. Through its agency, ice and flour are distributed to the needy.

Lincoln Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Lincoln Street and 22nd Place, maintains a day nursery, poor relief, boys' and girls' clubs, industrial school, friendly visiting, summer outings, free employment bureau.



ELIZABETH MARCY CENTER



THE PLAYGROUND  
Elizabeth Marcy Center.



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## Work of Religious Organizations

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Union Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at 48rd Place and Union Avenue, conducts an employment office, assists in finding rooms for strangers and transients, gives relief, offers free reading rooms, game rooms, outdoor summer playground for children under ten. There are gymnasium, shower baths, bowling alleys, clubs and classes, domestic science, and entertainments. It is supported by the G. F. Swift Estate by means of an endowment; also by membership fees.

Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Wabash Avenue and 14th Street, gives relief for unemployed men, and clothing, food, etc., to the needy. It operates a free dispensary, and provides dinners for unemployed men.

Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home, 1415 Foster Avenue, was established in 1898, for aged and dependent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church within bounds of Rock River Conference. Persons applying for admission must be 65 years of age or over; the admission fee is \$500 or more, according to age. It has a capacity of 100, and is supported chiefly by donations.



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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Brotherhood House (Grace Methodist Episcopal Church), 867 No. La Salle Street, was established in 1909, to provide a Christian home for young men. It has a capacity of 12 men; the rates are \$6.00 a week. It is self-supporting.

Bethany Home of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, 5015 N. Paulina Street, was incorporated in 1890, to give a non-sectarian home to men and women over 65, and a temporary home to the worthy poor. It has a capacity of 40 persons. No fixed charge is made; guests pay according to ability. The home is further supported by voluntary contributions.

Susanna Wesley Home, 3143 Michigan Avenue, was established in 1907, to furnish a resting place for Scandinavian young women transients, particularly those recuperating from illness or breakdown from overwork. Rates to those able to pay, \$1.50 a day, or \$4.00 to \$5.00 a week. The capacity is 40 to 50 persons. There is no denominational restriction to applicants. The home is supported by the Woman's Home Missionary societies of the church.

**LUTHERANS:** The Lutheran churches in Chicago number about 153, with five city and inner missions and five Lutheran societies. Its institutions include the following:

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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Augustana Central Home, 1346 No. La Salle Street, was established in 1912 as a mission hotel, with a capacity of 40 guests. It is supported by fees and voluntary contributions.

Augustana Home for the Aged, 7540 Stony Island Avenue, was incorporated in 1911, as a home for the aged of both sexes, 65 years of age and over. It also has a capacity of 40, and is supported by admission fees and by voluntary contributions.

Augustana Women's Home, at 1807 E. 54th Street, was established in 1907, to provide a refuge for servants. It has accommodations for 22 guests, and is supported by fees of those who can pay, and by the Young People's Society of the church.

Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home, 2244 Haddon Avenue, was established in 1907, to furnish room, light, and heat free to aged and destitute Norwegians of both sexes, 65 years of age or over. It is supported by membership fees and by donations, and has a capacity of 40.

To the above may be added: Chicago Strangers' Home, Cook County Kinderheim, Danish Lutheran Orphan Home, Danish Old People's Home, Evangelical Lutheran Home Finding Society of Illinois, Immanuel Women's

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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Home, Lutheran Home for the Aged, Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home, Norwegian Women's Home, and Norwegian Old People's Home.

The following hospitals are either directly managed by or owe their existence to Lutheran influence:

Augustana Hospital, 2043 Cleveland Avenue, was established in 1884, with beds for 200 patients, of whom ten per cent are charity patients. It is supported by fees, gifts, and contributions. It maintains a training school for nurses.

Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Hospital, 1138 N. Leavitt Street, was established in 1897, to provide medical and surgical care irrespective of race or creed. Patients unable to pay are treated free. To those who can, fees range up to \$40 a week. There are 100 beds. It conducts a training school for nurses, and gives outdoor relief. It is supported by earnings and voluntary contributions.

Passavant Memorial Hospital, 149 W. Superior Street, cares for sick and injured, regardless of race, color, creed, or economic condition. It has 70 beds, some of which are



**TWENTY-THREE NATIONALITIES**

**Types of pupils attending The Aiken Institute vacation school.**



**AIKEN INSTITUTE**  
**Ministers to the needs of twenty-three nationalities.**

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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free. Charges to those able to pay, \$8 to \$30 a week.

**BAPTISTS:** Chicago Baptist activities embrace, in addition to a large number of denominational organizations, a number of important institutions. Among these may be considered the following:

Aiken Institute is situated near the heart of Chicago, in a manufacturing district, surrounded by people of twenty-six different nationalities. During the past year, it ministered to the needs of 415 girls and 378 boys. It has 537 students in its Bible classes, and the Summer Vacation Bible School enrolled 776, making it the largest school in Chicago and the second largest in the whole country. Mission study classes organized for the first in 1915, had in 1916 an enrollment of 213. Family night, an established feature, held once a week, when father, mother, and children spend the entire evening at the Institute, has an average attendance of 235. Homes directly touched, 801.

Baptist Old People's Home, at Maywood, Illinois, cares for the aged of their denomination, with accommodations for 30. All rooms are taken, and there are more calls for aid than

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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can be answered. It is only when death removes an inmate that another can be admitted. During 1915 the endowment fund was increased from \$11,000 to \$23,000. In addition, about \$8,000 of the permanent fund is invested. The expense of maintaining the home is approximately \$450 a month. To care for the cases applying at present, another building, to cost about \$35,000, is needed in the near future.

Baptist Social Union, 107 S. Wabash Avenue, is the only organization of this denomination which gives an opportunity to its members to meet regularly in a social way. The value of such fellowship cannot be overestimated, as it helps the members of the various Baptist churches to get acquainted. It also helps members of these churches to think and act together upon subjects of denominational and interdenominational significance. The speakers are as a rule of national reputation, and Baptist people can gain much benefit by hearing these religious leaders.

The Union holds four meetings each year, with social hour, a good banquet, and a program of noted speakers and music.

Central Baptist Children's Home, Maywood, Illinois, places and supervises the dependent,



**SOME OF THE WORK DONE BY AIKEN INSTITUTE**  
A barren spot transformed from a rubbish heap to a rose garden.



**RAFFIA WORK**  
**Aiken Institute.**



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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its own laundry and bakery. Applicants must be at least 60 years old, and pay a minimum fee of \$400.

The University of Chicago, founded in 1888-1890, was begun by the gifts of Baptists all over the country, and has been sustained by the generous gifts of wealthy philanthropists. During the twenty-six years of its existence its progress has been unequaled among the privately endowed universities of the country. Its campus, including the grounds of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, covers about 120 acres. It occupies about 40 buildings for the various purposes of an institution of learning. A building for women costing over \$500,000 has been completed. A gift of \$200,000 for a building for theological instruction has just been announced. The endowment now amounts to about \$20,000,000. To the endowment of the university and to the erection of its buildings over \$35,000,000 has been contributed.

The faculty consists of over 400 teachers, men and women recognized in the world of education as leaders of thought and method. They have done conspicuous service in behalf of municipal reform and good government everywhere.

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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The teachers in the Divinity School have been associated from the foundation of the Theological Union in 1866 with the progress of the denomination in Chicago.

From 1892-3, when the total enrollment of students was 742, the attendance of students has steadily increased until for the year 1916-17 it was not far from 9,000. Students come to the institution from every state in the union and from many foreign countries.

The university is exercising an increasing degree of helpfulness. Many of its graduates are in positions of influence in all branches of commercial and professional activity. The future prosperity of the university is assured; new friends are continually being made.

Western German Baptist Old People's Home, at Cortland Street and Spaulding Avenue, was incorporated in 1896, to provide a home for aged Germans of both sexes. Applicants must be at least 60 years old. Admission fee, \$300 and up, according to age. This fee provides for care during life, and burial expenses. There are accommodations for 85 inmates, forty per cent of whom may be charity cases. The Home is supported by German Baptist churches of Chicago.

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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**THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO:** The Young Men's Christian Association has 29 branches in the city of Chicago, with a membership of about 20,806. Its buildings and net assets represent approximately four millions of dollars. Its endowment fund is \$1,860,218. The business men of Chicago subscribe approximately \$85,000 a year to help defray the annual expenses.

The full-time employed officers number 142. There are nearly 4,000 persons serving on various committees, giving their time freely to help carry on the work of the institution.

Chicago stands first among the cities of the world in this work, in its property holdings, endowment funds, and membership.

One of the greatest achievements in the history of this institution was the building of the Y. M. C. A. Hotel, located at Wabash Avenue and Eighth Street, which was dedicated in June, 1916. It is nineteen stories high with two basements. Above the lobbies are 1,821 small bedrooms, all outside, steam heated, well lighted, and thoroughly ventilated, to be rented at from 30 to 50 cents a day. Centrally located on each of the sixteen floors is a large lavatory where,



**THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HOTEL**  
Most hotels are concerned in what they can get out of their  
guests; this hotel is chiefly concerned in what it can  
put into its guests.



**THE HOTEL LOBBY**



**THE HOTEL CAFETERIA**

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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in addition to the usual facilities, there is a liberal supply of clean towels and two shower baths, all for the use of guests without extra charge.

The restaurant service is of two kinds: the cafeteria dining-room, the character of which is exceptionally agreeable, seating 360 and located on the ground floor to the left of the elevators, and the lunch room, where service is entirely at counters, at the left of the hotel entrance.

Music, entertainments, and lectures of interest to young men are given each evening in the rear lobby, where 500 men may be comfortably seated.

The total cost of the entire enterprise is about \$1,850,000. Funds have been provided by the following sources:

Donations .....	\$657,000
Mortgage .....	500,000
Advance from other funds of the Association.....	193,000

The hotel makes the twenty-ninth department of the metropolitan association, which now comprises seven general departments with standard building equipment; seven railroad departments with buildings suitable for their purpose; three community departments; ten student departments; and one boys' club building at North

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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Avenue and Larrabee Street, now nearing completion. The seven city departments provide dormitory privileges for more than 1,500 men now in residence.

In this hotel will be served the self-respecting young man at the threshold of his city life, men of moderate means passing through the city, and those temporarily out of work. Its design is to protect men from the dangerous environment which is frequently found in cheap hotels and lodging houses in and near the loop district; to assist men in securing employment and later to locate them in regular Association dormitories, or carefully chosen homes.

This hotel is not intended as a permanent home, but rather as a temporary residence, where, without membership fee, men may be comfortably and economically housed in a wholesome environment until such time as they may find employment or are ready to locate permanently.

The building is called a hotel, but that name is not quite accurate, for the features which distinguish it from the ordinary commercial city hotel are more conspicuous than those which make for resemblance. To cite but one such feature, the ordinary hotel is chiefly interested



**THE CENTRAL BUILDING**  
**The Young Men's Christian Association.**





A DOZEN DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES  
The West Side Y. M. C. A.



ATHLETIC MEET  
Gymnasium, the Sears, Roebuck Y. M. C. A.

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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in what it can get out of its guests. This hotel, on the contrary, is chiefly concerned in what it can put into its guests. It might, not inappropriately, have been named the "Y. M. C. A. Factory," in view of the great constructive work of citizenship and manhood which it has planned. That plan is, in brief, to so preoccupy, in clean and wholesome ways, the time and thought and interest of these young men upon their first arrival in Chicago, that the forces of vice and evil can gain no footing in their lives. To that end the hotel provides clean and sanitary bedrooms, baths, reading room and restaurant; it provides every evening an entertainment in the form of a lecture, music, stereopticon, or moving pictures, followed by a brief devotional service; it furnishes an employment bureau, in charge of men trained in business and vocational matters (such a bureau as has been conducted at the Central Department of the Chicago Association, through which last year 3,691 men and boys secured positions and 30,000 were given personal interviews and advised on employment matters); there will be kept a carefully prepared list of boarding houses in desirable neighborhoods to which the men will be transferred for permanent residence as rapidly as possible, and, at all

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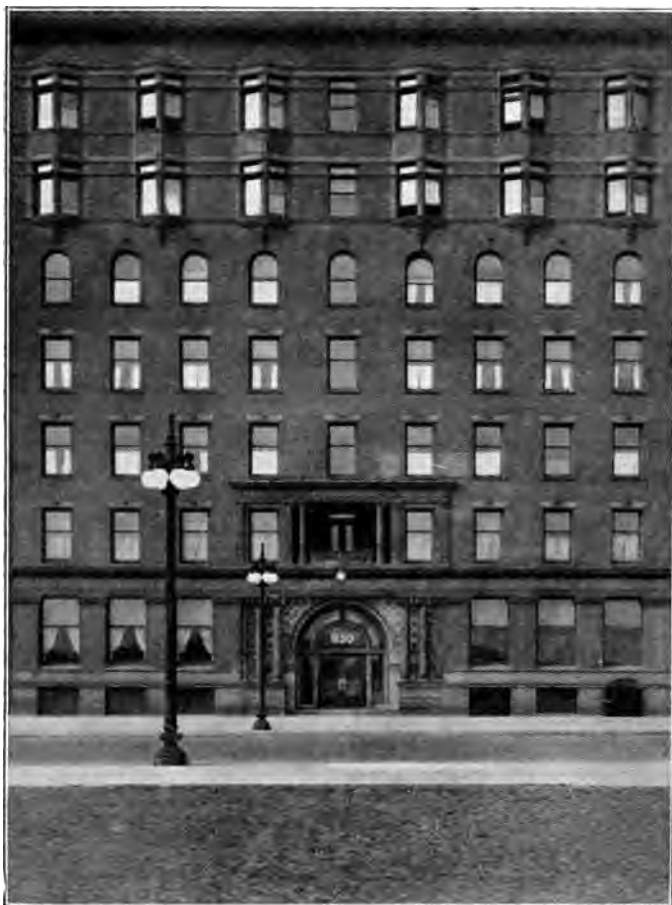
## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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times, officials in charge of the hotel will be ready and eager to confer with the men on matters relating to their needs and general welfare. These are some of the services which the hotel expects to render.

Y. M. C. A. College, 5315 Drexel Avenue, provides a professional school for the training of executive officers of Young Men's Christian associations. There are five schools: Association Administration, Physical Education, Boys' Work, County Work, and Railroad Association Work, fitting the students for work as general secretaries and directors in the above-named work. The college is interdenominational. Its capacity is 300. It is supported by tuition fees and subscription. There is conducted a summer school at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 830 Michigan Avenue, established in 1876, has for its object the promotion of the moral, religious, intellectual, and temporal welfare of self-supporting women. It is non-sectarian. Board is charged for at the rate of \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day, or \$4.50 to \$7.00 a week. Accommodations are provided for 376 guests. There are conducted educational classes, gymnasium, and employment bureau. There are two branches,



THE CENTRAL BUILDING, THE YOUNG WOMEN'S  
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The work promotes in every way the welfare of young women.  
This building provides home and board for nearly  
four hundred.



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## Work of Religious Organizations

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one on the West Side, at 318 S. Ashland Boulevard, and one on the North Side, at 478 Irving Park Boulevard.

**ASSOCIATED JEWISH CHARITIES:** The Associated Jewish Societies of Chicago has a remarkable record of achievement during the past fifteen years. Its disbursements to beneficiaries for the year ending May, 1916, were as follows:

Jewish Aid Society, for Relief.....	\$192,061.71
Jewish Aid Society, for Dispensary.....	32,000.00
Jewish Aid Society, for Bureau of Personal Service.	23,800.00
Jewish Aid Society, for B'nai B'rith Free Employment Bureau .....	5,475.00
Michael Reese Hospital.....	119,000.00
Home for Aged Jews.....	7,750.00
Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans.....	27,400.00
Jewish Training School of Chicago.....	14,575.00
Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls.....	26,900.00
Maxwell Settlement Association.....	5,200.00
Jewish Home Finding Society.....	81,100.00
Chicago-Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium.....	24,285.00
The Helen Day Nursery.....	5,400.00
Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary.....	3,000.00
Woman's Loan Association.....	2,780.00
Chicago Association for Jewish Women.....	1,000.00
Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, Denver.....	1,000.00
National Jewish Hospital, Denver.....	4,000.00
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, N. Y.	1,000.00
Central Bureau of Jewish Charities of Chicago.....	5,500.00
Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital Association.....	300.00
Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities.....	10,000.00
Total to Beneficiaries.....	<b>\$593,466.71</b>

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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The hospitals of Chicago are most liberal in free treatment. The record of some of the principal ones for 1916 is as follows:

Michael Reese .....	73,695 days
St. Luke's .....	51,640 days
German .....	13,737 days
Presbyterian .....	27,000 days
Wesley .....	22,315 days
Hahnemann .....	5,000 days
Passavant Memorial .....	2,888 days

**SALVATION ARMY:** The scope and magnitude of the operations of the Salvation Army are very great. Scattered throughout the city are 47 centers, Institutions, Relief Departments, Posts, and Corps, devoted to the physical, moral, and spiritual uplift of the people. For the year ending September 29, 1916, 29,289 hours were spent by officers in visitation in the homes of Chicago, 8,941 public meetings were held in halls, institutions, and open air, with an attendance at all meetings in halls and on the street, of over a million. At the various institutions for poor men and women 151,501 beds and meals were worked for, besides which \$38,779.98 in cash was paid to the inmates for work done. To persons who were not in a position to work, or whom it was impossible to supply with work, 111,354 beds and meals, 11,330 garments and

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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pairs of shoes, and 123 tons of coal were given without charge. \$148,623.26 was spent in the Charity and Relief departments and institutions mentioned above, of which only 6.18 per cent went for the salaries of the 25 officers in charge of these operations, while 26 per cent went to the inmates for work done. Of the income of \$149,220.96, the public donated in cash only 13 per cent, nearly all the other 87 per cent being the result directly or indirectly of the labor of those who were assisted, demonstrating the practicability and efficiency of the method of encouraging the poor to work out their own salvation.

In Chicago the Salvation Army has two training colleges, one for men at 1230 West Adams Street, and one for women at 116 South Ashland Avenue. In addition to lectures and studies the cadets spend considerable time in visiting, investigating, jail work, open air work, and meetings in institutions. During the year the Cadets visited 16,009 homes, held 1,055 meetings at which 271 persons professed conversion. The Slum Officers visited 6,869 poor families, gave away 15,313 meals, 35½ tons of coal, 1,957 garments and shoes.



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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Twenty-two miles west of Chicago, on a hill overlooking the beautiful village of Glen Ellyn, Illinois, is located the Salvation Army's Summer Camp for Chicago's poor. Two large houses, barns and outhouses, with 56 acres of lawn, orchard, garden, and field and shade trees of a hundred varieties form an ideal resort for tired mothers and their children, who here recuperate their strength and are heartened for the struggle of another year. Each week during the summer fifty mothers and children come to this home, are fed on the best of country food, and enjoy themselves generally.

For more than twenty years from ten to fifteen thousand Christmas dinners have been distributed by the Salvation Army among the poor of Chicago, and many thousands of toys given to poor children.

During the last year 203 girls found refuge in the Rescue and Maternity Home located at 1332 North La Salle Street. During that year 66 babies were born in this Home, 31 others were cared for, and 10 were in the Home at the beginning of the year, making a total of 107 babies. Of these 96 were passed out with their mothers. Of the 203 girls who were inmates during the year, 109 passed out to situations, 50 were re-



**THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR MEN**  
**Salvation Army.**



**THE YOUNG WOMEN'S BOARDING HOME**  
**Salvation Army.**



CHRISTMAS BASKETS READY FOR DISTRIBUTION  
Salvation Army.



LIFE-SAVING SCOUTS  
Glen Ellyn Camp, Salvation Army.

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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turned to parents and friends, 5 married, 1 died, 5 were unsatisfactory, and 24 were in the Home at the close of 1916. The girls remain in the Home at least three months and as much longer as necessary.

The Chicago Young Women's Boarding Home is a comfortable, cheery Christian home for self-supporting young women, owned and operated by the Salvation Army, and located at Delaware Place and North Dearborn Street. It accommodates 140 guests. The charge is from \$3.50 a week upward for steam-heated, outside rooms with hot and cold water, electric light, use of parlor, laundry, electric irons, etc., with three good meals a day. Nothing is lacking to make it an ideal Christian home.

The Department of Charities and Prisons is located at 669 So. State Street, and embraces the Central Relief Department, Labor Bureau, Anti-Suicide Bureau, Free Legal Bureau, Free Dispensary, Missing Friends Department, and Prison Department.

Although from 25 different centers throughout the city over 100 officers and cadets are visiting and investigating, yet a great many people come to the Salvation Army Relief Department for assistance of various kinds. During the past

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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year from this center there were distributed to the poor 1,452 baskets of food, 5,721 free meals, 87½ tons of coal, 1,549 free beds, 9,290 garments and shoes. Positions were found for 6,595 men and women, while many were sent to Salvation Army institutions. In the free legal bureau services were given free of charge in 100 cases during the year. In the free dispensary five thousand two hundred and four cases were treated during the year and supplied with medicine.

The Salvation Army Industrial Home, located at 1325 W. Congress Street, is one of the most remarkable charities in the city of Chicago in that it does its work without asking the public for a cent in cash, assists thousands of men, many of whom are permanently restored to economic independence, feeds and clothes these men, giving them a small cash allowance at the end of each week, besides clearing the attics and basements of the well-to-do of old clothes, paper, and furniture, much of which is useless to the householders. Waste labor plus waste material equals social redemption. In other words, old newspapers, magazines, hats, clothes, stoves, and furniture in 1916 furnished 98,145 meals and 32,715 beds, besides \$26,716.65 cash to Chicago's unem-

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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ployed in exchange for their labor in collecting, sorting, repairing, and distributing these materials.

The Salvation Army has a modern steam-heated home, erected in 1913, on West Congress Street, at a cost of \$50,000. The Home has accommodations for 120 men and in the warehouse, which is separated from the Home by a fireproof wall, there is capacity for handling 25 tons of paper a day, besides sorting and repairing the clothing and furniture that are brought in. The clothing and furniture are sorted and repaired and distributed to ten stores which are located in the poorer districts throughout the city, where they are sold to the poor. The purpose of selling these goods is twofold: first to preserve the self-respect of the purchaser, and second to obtain funds to defray the cost of collecting and distributing materials and the housing and feeding of the unemployed.

Few people realize that though these goods are given by the public, the cost of collecting, of feeding the 50 horses used for this purpose, repairing wagons, feeding and providing sleeping accommodations for 120 men, and paying rent and other incidentals for ten distributing stores, is very great, and if these items were not

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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covered by a small charge per garment, it would be necessary to go to the public of Chicago for an annual donation of \$43,000 in order to carry on the work that is now being carried on without the donation of a single dollar for this purpose. No charge is made for clothing where the applicant is in need and not in a position to pay.

The ultimate object of the industrial operations is to place these men back in the wage-earning army with steady work and physical and moral ability to make good. Any man begging from door to door may be sent to this institution and will be cared for.

The Salvation Army operates in Chicago five hotels for men, with a total accommodation for 1,425 guests per night: Evangeline Hotel, 653 So. Clark Street; Workmen's Palace, 621 W. Madison Street; Beacon Hotel, 1011 So. State Street; New Century Hotel, 438 So. State Street; Reliance Hotel, 669 So. State Street.

For from 15 to 25 cents a night a man may obtain a room with individual electric light, good clean bed and bedding with privilege of comfortable, light reading room, shower and tub baths, use of laundry tubs, dryer, etc. For 10 cents a night he can have all these privileges with a bed and locker in a large, airy dormitory. Free

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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coffee and rolls are also furnished in the morning in some of the hotels.

During the year 1916, 18,862 free charity beds were given to men. Band concerts are given to the men in the hotels and religious meetings are held weekly.

**CATHOLICS:** To sum up briefly the work done by the Roman Catholic Church would be a difficult task, as almost every field of charity is covered. While all such work is under the direct control of the church, and therefore has the archbishop of Chicago for its head, yet there is no general report of all institutions and societies. Each one has its own special set of officers who are in complete control under the guidance of the archbishop. The institutional work of the archdiocese is carried on by the following:

St. Mary's Training School for Boys, Niles, Illinois.

Lisle Manual Training School for Boys, Lisle, Illinois.

Kettler Manual Training School for Boys, 2001 Devon Avenue.

Mission of Our Lady of Mercy, 1140 W. Jackson Boulevard.

Chicago Industrial School for Girls, Des Plaines, Illinois.

Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls, 4910 Indiana Avenue.

Katharine Kasper Industrial School for Girls, 2001 Devon Avenue.

Convent of the Good Shepherd, 1126 Grace Street.

Industrial School for Girls, Lisle, Illinois.



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls (Polish), Niles.  
Guardian Angel's Orphan and Infant Asylum (German),  
2001 Devon Avenue.

St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless, 739 E. 35th Street.  
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 5148 Prairie Avenue.  
House of Providence and Home for Working Girls, 1126  
E. Orleans Street.

St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls, 1100 S. May Street.  
Sacred Heart Home for the Aged, Harrison and Throop  
streets.

Provincial House of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Fullerton and Sheffield avenues.

St. Margaret's Home, 2501 W. Monroe Street.  
Convent of Our Lady of Mercy and Mercy Home, 2834  
Wabash Avenue.

Convent of Our Lady of Help, 1644 Hudson Avenue.  
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 1444 W. Division Street.  
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital,  
721 N. La Salle Street.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 2649 N. Hamlin Avenue.  
Ephpheta School for the Deaf, 3100 N. Crawford Avenue.  
Bishop Quarter Home for Little Boys.

Women's Catholic Forester Club, Venetian Building.  
Holy Cross Mission for the Unemployed, Randolph and  
Des Plaines streets.

St. Anne's Hospital, 4900 Thomas Street.  
Hospital of St. Anthony of Padua, 19th and Marshall  
Boulevard.

Columbus Hospital, 2548 Lake View Avenue.  
Columbus Extension Hospital, 809 Lisle Street.  
Alexian Brothers Hospital, 1200 Belden Avenue.  
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 1433 Claremont Avenue.  
Mercy Hospital, 2537 Prairie Avenue.

St. Bernard's Hotel Dieu, 6337 Harvard Avenue.  
St. Joseph's Hospital, 2100 Burling Avenue.  
Municipal Isolation Hospital, 34th Street and Hamlin  
Avenue.

St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital, 1120 N. Leavitt Street.

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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St. Elizabeth's Day Nursery, 906 N. Franklin Street.  
St. Elizabeth's Day Nursery, 1360 N. Ashland Avenue.  
St. Juliana Day Nursery.  
St. Anne's Day Nursery.  
St. Mary's Day Nursery and Settlement.  
The Protectorate.

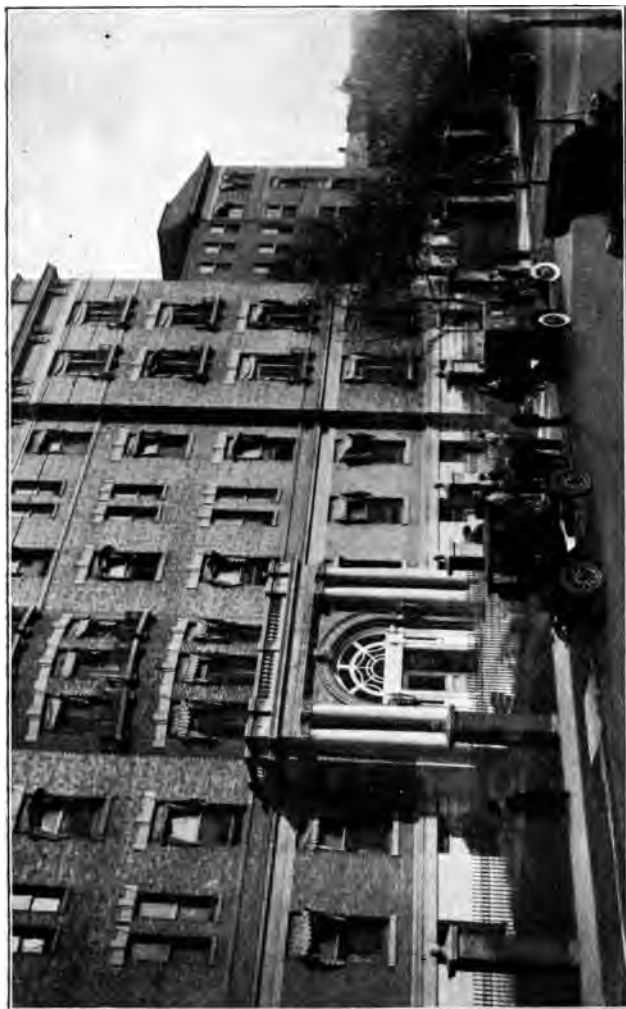
St. Vincent de Paul Society is made up of 1,358 laymen of every walk in life, who employ a certain part of their free time in visiting the poor in their homes and relieving their wants. Besides the active members there are 385 honorary members who pay \$5.00 a year membership fee to aid in the work, but for one reason or another are unable to share in the work of the active membership. The work of the conferences is maintained by the voluntary offerings of members at weekly meetings, honorary membership dues, donations of subscribers, poor boxes in churches, lectures and entertainments. During the year 1916 this society relieved 1,627 families made up of 7,087 persons, without regard to race, creed, or nationality. No salaries are paid to any individuals in the society, everyone donating his time and labor gratuitously. The money spent during the year 1916 by the St. Vincent de Paul Conferences amounted to \$28,575.00. Clothing, household furniture,

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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books, and the like are also collected and distributed by this society. It likewise obtains employment for those in need, and thus aids them in providing for their own needs. The purpose of the organization is not to make paupers but to help by word and deed to place them on a self-supporting basis. There are 92 branches of this society scattered throughout the city. Each branch takes care of the poor and needy in its own district, reporting to the general council the number of families relieved and the amount of money spent. Each conference is an individual society to the extent that each provides its own funds. The members visit the different public charitable institutions to care for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the members of the Catholic Church. The conferences are united under one central body known as a Particular Council, in which each conference has representation. This Council maintains a public headquarters, known as its Central Office, located at 8 South Dearborn Street. It gives attention to phases of charity work which are diocesan in their scope which is not strictly conference work, chief among which is the placing of dependent children in industrial or manual training schools and homes, either by Juvenile Court proceedings or otherwise.



MERCY HOSPITAL



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## Work of Religious Organizations

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In Chicago there are eight hospitals under the direction of the Catholic Church, as may be seen from the above list. There is much charitable work done in these, of which no record is kept. During the year about 40,000 sick people were treated. Then there are three communities which devote themselves to nursing the sick in their homes, depending for their sustenance on friends and on the contributions received from the families of the sick. These are the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ, 1644 Hudson Avenue, Sisters of the Little Company of Mary, 4130 Indiana Avenue, and the Poor Sisters of St. Francis at St. Margaret's Convent.

The Christ Child Society is a society organized to clothe and care for poor children in their homes, especially at Christmas time. The members donate their dues for the year, a certain portion of their time each week, and, in many cases, clothing.

In its parochial schools, the Catholic Church has instituted its own system of education. In the city of Chicago alone there are 170 Catholic grammar schools, 18 high schools, 25 academies for girls, with a total enrolment of over 102,000 children. These schools are supported by a small tuition fee where parents can afford it; in over

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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one-half the cases the children are admitted free. The teachers are women who have consecrated their lives to this work, the only salary they receive being a place to sleep, their sustenance, and their clothing. There is a church board of education for these schools, corresponding to that of the public schools.

Besides the schools there are in Chicago eight Catholic colleges. The Cathedral College, at Cass and Superior streets, a diocesan preparatory seminary for young boys preparing to enter the ranks of the Catholic priesthood, is entirely supported by the archdiocese. At present it has a register of 190 boys. St. Cyril's College, 6413 Dante Avenue, is a college, high school, and commercial school for young boys. The other colleges are St. Rita's College, at 68rd Street and Oakley Avenue; St. Stanislaus' College, 1456 West Division Street; De La Salle Institute, at 85th Street and Wabash Avenue; St. Patrick's Commercial Academy, 122 S. Des Plaines Street; Loyola University, 6435 Sheridan Road, and De Paul University, at Webster Avenue and Osgood Street.

Kindergartens: The following kindergartens care for over 600 children who have not yet

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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reached the school age: Maria Inearnata, St. Gerald's, Our Lady of Sorrows, Guardian Angels, and the Convent of Our Lady of Help.

**Training Schools:** Four training schools care for the boys and four for the girls who either have no homes or whose home surroundings are not what they should be. They are St. Mary's Training School, Kettler Manual Training School, Lisle (Illinois) Manual Training School, and the Polish Manual Training School, aggregating 1,371 boys; and St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls, Lisle Industrial School for Girls, Katharine Kasper Industrial School for Girls, and the Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls, with a total of over 600 girl pupils.

The House of the Good Shepherd, conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, was incorporated in May, 1859. The purpose of the home is to care for wayward and incorrigible girls. During the past year there were 400 girls of various nationalities and creeds immured. Up to the present year one-third of the expense of the home was borne by the counties which sent girls there by court order. This year an injunction was served to prohibit the treasurers from paying this money. The other two-thirds of the



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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expenses were made up by donations and by the pay received for work done at the home. The convent is located at 1126 Grace Street.

Working Boys' Home is located at 1140 West Jackson Boulevard, and cares for working boys who have no homes, or whose home surroundings are not fit to prepare a boy for a good manhood. The expenses are met through the receipts for printing done at the home, entertainments given by the boys, and the donations of many kind friends.

Ephpheta School for the Deaf is located at 3100 Crawford Avenue. Here girls under 18 years of age and boys under 15 years of age are taught various trades and industries. It has 104 pupils.

St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless depends entirely upon the funds of the archdiocese of Chicago and the St. Joseph's Ladies' Aid Society for its support. It offers temporary relief to mothers and families who are destitute; women and young girls traveling without money or protection, until arrangements may be made to improve their condition; children who are neglected or abandoned, until they are assigned to a home or institution; children whose mothers are ill and whose fathers' resources are insuffi-

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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cient to provide for their necessary wants, until the mothers recover sufficiently to resume the home duties. During the year 1916, 1,180 cases were handled of 35 different nationalities and seven religions, at a cost of \$15,835. The home is absolutely free, the only requirement being a card signed by Mr. Jas. F. Kennedy, 8 South Dearborn Street, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Holy Cross Mission Home was opened June, 1916, under the care of a regularly ordained priest, at Randolph and Des Plaines streets. It is a home for unemployed and unfortunate men, without regard to race, creed, or color, and is a place where Christ's minister will extend a helping hand to the men whom the world refers to as the "down-and-out" class. It will help them to regain their self-respect, to put them on their own feet and help to keep them there.

Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls was formerly the Chicago Industrial School for Girls. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd for colored girls who are sent there by the court or left by a relative who cannot care for them at home. During the year about 125 girls were cared for. The expense of the home is borne partly by the court, partly by

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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charity. During the year 1913, the expense was over \$23,700, of which over \$5,000 was contributed.

**Homes for the Aged:** Five places are conducted for those who have reached the age when they can no longer care for themselves and have no one to provide for them. In these institutions there is absolutely no charge. Only those who are without money and without a home will be accepted. The institutions depend for their expenses on the charity of friends and what is collected by the sisters. No salaries of any kind are paid. During the year 1915, 774 old people were provided for by the sisters. The homes are St. Joseph's Home for the Aged (two branches), Sacred Heart Home, Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor; and in connection with St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls, there is a home for aged ladies, but these pay for their maintenance. In this home there are 36 inmates. There is also a night refuge for homeless women and children where 1,500 have been cared for during the year 1915. St. Anne's Home for the Aged at Techny, Illinois, is connected with the Chicago Diocese, because it is from Chicago it receives most of its inmates; it has cared for 78 old people during the year. These are able

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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to pay for the care they receive. At 1100 South May Street is a Catholic home for young women and girls employed in the stores, offices, and shops of Chicago. Some 150 girls take advantage of this home daily. At 1120 South Orleans Street is the House of Providence, a home for women with or without employment, and in connection with this there is a working girls' home. In all, 200 are accommodated here every day. Other working girls' homes are Mercy Home, 2834 South Wabash Avenue, with 100 inmates, Our Lady of Perpetual Help, with 20 inmates, and St. Patrick's Settlement, in charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. At the latter place working girls can receive a warm lunch at noon at cost price. The settlement is being supported by the Aid Society.

Catholic Hospital Association was formed in August, 1910, for the purpose of aiding the deserving poor who were in need of hospital care and had not the means of providing this. The first collection was a tag day, the proceeds of which were distributed to the Chicago Hospital Day Association, the Chicago Baptist Hospital, and the Catholic Hospital Association. A collection was also taken in all the Catholic churches throughout Chicago, and the society has not yet

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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felt the need of another. The fund is used for people of all creeds and nationalities and is paid to all hospitals without distinction, one dollar a day being allotted for each deserving patient. There are no officers' salaries or rental paid. Every dollar of the fund is available for the one purpose, charity to the needy sick. In this connection should be mentioned the Chicago Hospital Day Association, the funds for which are for Catholic and non-Catholic deserving poor.

The Catholic Forester Club occupies the entire tenth floor of the Venetian Building, which has been rented by the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters to provide rest, recreation and entertainment for self-supporting girls employed in the loop. Though the primary idea is a rest-room for the employed girls, a more permanent effect intended by the Lady Foresters will be to train and advance girls and young women and to enable them to continue their education while earning their living.

The Catholic Women's League is a society of Catholic women banded together for mutual counsel, philanthropic and educational work. The philanthropic department is divided into five sections known as St. Mary's Settlement and Day Nursery, St. Elizabeth's Day Nursery,

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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St. Anne's Day Nursery, St. Juliana's Day Nursery, and the Catholic Women's League Protectorate. The Day Nurseries are open from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., with the exception of Sundays and legal holidays. A fee of 10 cents a day is charged, except in cases in which even this small amount would be a burden to a working mother. The nurseries depend for their support on the Catholic Women's League and the donations of a generous public. An average of 100 children is cared for in this way daily. In connection with St. Mary's Day Nursery there have been added Kindergarten, Sewing Classes, Dancing Classes, and a Free Dispensary. In connection with St. Anne's there is a kindergarten; with St. Juliana's a kindergarten, a girls' club, and a library. The Protectorate was established in 1911 at 7 West Madison Street for the safeguarding of young girls, regardless of race or creed. Its chief aim is preventive work, offsetting the machinations of those who have evil designs in seeking out young girls. The Protectorate's part in the Traveler's Aid Society of Chicago and Illinois is caring for Catholic girls who on arriving in Chicago are found to be in need of care. The statistics for the year ending April, 1916, show

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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925 girls were found employment, 893 removed from evil influences and put in the way of living comfortably and properly, 63 returned to their homes in various parts of the United States and 1 to Europe, and 518 cases handled in other ways.

**THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA:** This organization operates seven institutions in Chicago, as follows:

Children's Day Nursery, 1213 Washington Boulevard, takes care of about 6,000 children a year, and has been approved by the leaders of most of the day nurseries in Chicago. Each child is bathed, and proper and sufficient clothing distributed, and wholesome food and necessary medical attention provided.

Young Women's Home, 501 South Ashland Boulevard, is not a rescue home, but a place where any young girl can find shelter and protection, where she can secure a place to stay until she finds work, and a Christian home after securing employment. The girls pay \$2.50 or \$3.50 a week when they can do so.

Hope Hall is a volunteer institution where men from Joliet Penitentiary and like institutions, after being paroled, often without a friend in the world, can go and stay until they are in a



CHRISTMAS DINNER  
The Volunteers of America.



CAMPERS AT THE FRESH-AIR CAMP  
Volunteers of America.





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## Work of Religious Organizations

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condition to work and can find suitable employment. Last year 649 men were cared for. The cost of this institution last year was \$7,956.00, none of the men having been charged a single penny.

Old Ladies' Home, 3334 Warren Avenue, has for its object the provision of a home for elderly women who cannot feel at home with young girls, charging a reasonable amount for board and lodging. It has had every bed filled, and during the two years it has been in operation it has justified its existence, because of the pitiful cases that have been handled there.

Fresh Air Camp is located near Benton Harbor, Michigan. There are about 16 acres of land on which have been erected twenty buildings. The camp has 1,500 feet frontage on the lake, and affords excellent bathing facilities for the poor women and children who are taken out for two weeks free of charge during the summer time. This was the first camp of its kind ever operated for Chicago. Last year 23,500 meals were served.

Volunteer Headquarters: The headquarters building, which was purchased some five years ago, is situated in one of the most needy neighborhoods in the city. In addition to the executive

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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the assisted men do something for what they receive.

The free Christmas dinner is the largest of its kind in the city. From 12,000 to 15,000 people are fed every Christmas. Some idea of the magnitude of this effort can be gained when it is known that 4,500 pounds of turkey and chicken, 3,000 pounds of roast beef, and other supplies in proportion were required to feed these people. This dinner costs over \$5,000. The free Christmas tree and distribution of presents to 4,000 poor children supplied each child with seven articles, including clothing, toys, fruit, and candy, which were given out after an entertainment at the headquarters building on Christmas Eve.

The Poor Children's Picnic always takes place on the Thursday before school closes for the summer vacation. About 12,000 children go out each year to Washington Park, through the courtesy of the South Park Commissioners. The Mayor issues a proclamation each year designating the "Outing Day" as Children's Day.

All these institutions and charitable departments are conducted for the benefit of the poor of Chicago, irrespective of creed, color, nation-

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## Work of Religious Organizations

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ality, or social standing. There is no endowment fund or any source of income except the voluntary contributions which friends send from time to time.



## **NEIGHBORHOOD WORK**



## CHAPTER X

### NEIGHBORHOOD WORK

**U**NDER this title may be grouped four general classes of institutions: (1) community churches and settlements maintaining religious instruction; (2) community self-betterment organizations; (3) social centers; and (4) settlements.

**COMMUNITY CHURCHES AND SETTLEMENTS:** There are at least 35 religious organizations which maintain social service activities in a neighborhood, in a church building or other headquarters, or that employ a paid social worker. Their general purpose is to promote religious, civic, and social betterment of the community. To accomplish these ends their work is broad and liberal. In general, in addition to religious work, they maintain kindergartens, day nurseries, library and reading rooms, vacation homes, summer schools, gymnasiums, classes in industrial work, dispensaries, playgrounds, employment bureau, clubs for literary, dramatic, civic, and social instruction, and visitation and relief work for the needy.

**COMMUNITY SELF-BETTERMENT ORGANIZATIONS:** These organizations are developed by the



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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community itself, for the betterment of the people. There are about ten of these, and their work covers a wide field as to betterment of social, athletic, educational, and general civic conditions.

**SOCIAL CENTERS:** These centers include neighborhood organizations, both public and private, to promote social service activities as their chief function, and are conducted by workers who are not in residence at the center. The Chicago Board of Education maintains about 25 of these centers. In addition there are at least 10 very important private centers. Among these the Chicago Hebrew Institute has 37 departments and 65 clubs. In their night school they instruct 500 immigrants annually.

**SETTLEMENTS:** Under this heading may be grouped the institutions that have a definite group of workers living at the location in which they maintain the social activities. There are about seventeen important ones in Chicago. They are centers for improving civic and social life. They initiate and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises, coupled with improving conditions of recreation, morality, and training in citizenship. The spirit and aim of these settlements is to discover and demonstrate and interpret the needs of the people in the com-



### CHICAGO COMMONS

Here a great idea for civic welfare is being successfully worked out.



**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SETTLEMENT**

Located in the Stockyards district, it strives unceasingly for better conditions for the neighborhood and the city.

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## Neighborhood Work

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munity; to initiate, try out, test, and approve efforts and agencies to meet these needs; to ascertain the effects and causes of deterioration and supply the conditions or apply the forces which will prevent or remedy it; to promote the ideals of progress and help correlate all the public and personal resources available for their realization. When the need and the method of meeting it are sufficiently demonstrated to enable other, more adequate, agencies, public or private, to take over such functions, the spirit of the settlement is that of willingness and readiness to give up any line of its endeavor which can more readily be prosecuted by a department of the local government or by better-equipped voluntary agencies. The work of these various settlements is so important as to warrant special consideration of the important ones.

Chicago Commons, 955 W. Grand Avenue, was established in 1894 and incorporated in 1895. Its object is to provide a center for higher civic and social life, to initiate and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises, and to investigate and improve conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago. It affords educational, social, and recreational opportunities for children and adults, with training for citizenship. Within

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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the house there is the general work of the various clubs, the library, penny-savings bank, day nursery, and headquarters for infant welfare work. Its class work covers manual training, metal work, basketry, weaving, coopering, sewing, millinery, laundry, gymnasium, dancing, music, English, elocution, and kindergarten. In addition it reaches out in the neighborhood work and summer work. It is in city-wide cooperation with official and voluntary social and civic agencies.

Eli Bates House, 621 W. Elm Street, was formerly the Unity and Elm Street Settlements. It was established in 1884, and incorporated in 1900. Its object is to encourage a higher civic and social life in the community. It maintains in a mixed factory and tenement quarter, chiefly Italian, a day nursery, kindergarten, and educational, social, and civic work. It includes activities for both girls and boys, a trade school, an industrial center, and the bureau of citizenship. Its work being in a densely settled factory and tenement district, where the conditions are most unsatisfactory, and where are living Sicilian peasant laborers (in fact or in origin), it particularly deals with the betterment of immigrants.

Emerson House, 1746 Grand Avenue, was



**ELI BATES HOUSE**  
A community house of long standing.



**THE DAY NURSERY**  
Eli Bates House.



THE YOUNG MEN'S CLUB  
Eli Bates House.



THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASS  
Eli Bates House.

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## Neighborhood Work

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established in 1911, to promote a neighborhood center for the development of social education and civic resources of the community in which it exists. It maintains a kindergarten, library, educational classes, clubs, day nursery, and children's chorus.

Esther Falkenstein Settlement, 1907 N. Richmond Street, was established in 1900, with the object of improving the neighborhood through supplying educational and social advantages. It provides work, personal service, legal advice, relief, vacations, and hospital care.

Fellowship House, 831 W. 33rd Place, was established in 1893, as the Helen Heath Settlement, and was incorporated under its present name in 1905. It is non-sectarian, and seeks to promote neighborly friendliness. It provides clubs, a sewing school, a library, a penny-savings bank, social entertainments, kindergarten, and a day nursery.

Frederick Douglass Center, 3032 Wabash Avenue, was established in 1904, to promote good relations between white and colored people, and particularly to remove the disabilities from which the latter suffer, in a quarter containing the largest colored population. It maintains a library, reading room, classes, clubs, and playgrounds;



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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it promotes outings, investigations, and furnishes legal advice.

Gad's Hill Center, 1919 W. 20th Street, was established in 1898, to provide a neighborhood center cooperating with the community and outside agencies to secure better social, economic, and moral conditions in the district. It furnishes a place where men and women of education may come in friendly contact with those less fortunate. It is located in a factory district, where the population is chiefly Polish. It maintains a playground, clubs, classes, employment bureau, and furnishes concerts.

Henry Booth House, 701 W. 14th Place, was established in 1898, under the auspices of the Chicago Ethical Society, as a neighborhood center for education, citizenship, recreation, and culture. It is located in the center of the junk, iron, and metal trade district, midway between the Jewish, Italian, and Slavonic districts. It maintains clubs, classes, neighborhood visiting, kindergarten, sick baby tents, and civic activities.

Hull House, 800 So. Halsted Street, was one of the first American settlements, and was established in 1889, to provide a center for higher civic and social life; to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises, and to



### HULL HOUSE

Who has not heard of Jane Addams and Hull House? It is one of the first of American human welfare settlements.



**THE LABOR MUSEUM**  
Hull House.



**THE BOYS' CLUB**  
Hull House.

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## Neighborhood Work

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investigate and improve the conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago. It is located in a mixed factory and tenement quarter, surrounded chiefly by Jewish, Italian, and Greek colonies. It maintains public lectures, classes, boys' club, various social clubs, library, game room, summer camp, coffee house, theater, children's building, and furnishes instruction in industrial arts. It is governed by a self-perpetuating body of trustees, elected for a period of seven years. It has a large corps of residents to take charge of the various activities. These residents defray their own expenses of lodging and board, and are pledged to remain for at least two years. Some 9,000 people come to Hull House each week during the winter months, either as members of organizations or as parts of audiences. It holds an annual exhibition each year, to present the work of the studio, and of the technical classes. It has a college extension course whereby public lectures are furnished. It has regular classes of adults organized for the purpose of acquiring special knowledge, at an expense of about \$3.00 a week for board and school expenses. It has both elementary classes in the ordinary branches of education, and advanced classes in literature, economics, hygiene, and voice training. It has

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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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classes in arts and crafts, in which there is instruction in textile work, in weaving, in metal and enamel work, in wood, in pottery, and in binding. Its reading room is filled every day and evening, largely by foreign-speaking men. They have the use of the small libraries in the various languages, including periodicals. It has classes in domestic arts, in trade schools, in studio work, and in music. It has a large club for women, clubs for boys, and social clubs. Its general work is so broad and thorough as to make it a model of settlement work.

Maxwell Street Settlement, 1214 So. Clinton Street, was established in 1893, for civic, social, and educational work in the neighborhood. It is maintained by the Associated Jewish Charities. It is equipped with gymnasium, clubs, classes, reading room, school of practical housekeeping, and penny-savings bank. It furnishes entertainments, summer vacation work, and outings.

Neighborhood House, 6710 So. May Street, was established in 1896, to provide a neighborhood center for educational activities in the Southwest Side of the city. It is supported by residents and friends, and is non-sectarian. It is equipped with clubs, classes, domestic science instruction, and a boys' band. It has a large hall



**THE PLAYGROUND AND BABY TENTS**  
The Northwestern University Settlement.



**THE SANDPILE ON THE ROOF GARDEN**  
The Northwestern University Settlement.



THE HOUSE OF THE INTERPRETER  
The Northwestern University Settlement.



THE MOTHERS' CLUB  
The Northwestern University Settlement.

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## Neighborhood Work

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for assemblies, and furnishes entertainments under supervision.

Northwestern University Settlement, 1400 Augusta Street, was established in 1891, and incorporated in 1898. It has for its object the promotion of better social and living conditions in the neighborhood. It maintains a gymnasium, kindergarten, classes, clubs, playground, summer hospital tents, laundry school, and a branch of the Chicago Public Library. It furnishes fresh-air work.

St. Mary's Settlement Day Nursery, 656 W. 44th Street, was established in 1898, to care for the children of working mothers. It is non-sectarian, and is supported by voluntary contributions. It provides employment, conducts sewing classes, kindergarten, and clubs for boys and girls.

South Deering Neighborhood Center, 10750 Hoxie Avenue, was established in 1913, to build up the life of the community in coöperation with neighborhood organizations, by educating the foreign people, providing recreation and non-denominational assistance. It is supported by industrial firms and people of the community. It maintains a night school for men, leagues and clubs for boys, classes for girls in weaving and



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## Human Welfare Work in Chicago

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sewing; it provides stereopticon lectures, community gardens, and summer camps for boys, and a vacation school.

South End Center, 88th Street and Buffalo Avenue, was established in 1907, to promote the physical, educational, social, and civic welfare of the community. It is non-sectarian, and maintains in the South Chicago industrial-quarter clubs, classes, a free employment agency, and a free medical dispensary.

The University of Chicago Settlement, 4630 Gross Avenue, was established in 1894, and incorporated in 1898. Its object is to provide a center for civic and social center work, to promote industrial and social progress, neighborhood unity, help in the securing of better conditions for the neighborhood and for the city. It is located in the industrial, cosmopolitan community adjacent to the stockyards. It maintains a library, kindergarten, and resident nurse. It furnishes entertainments, lectures, classes, industrial training, clubs, social work in the public schools, summer tent for sick babies, playgrounds for kindergarten children, excursions, and outings.

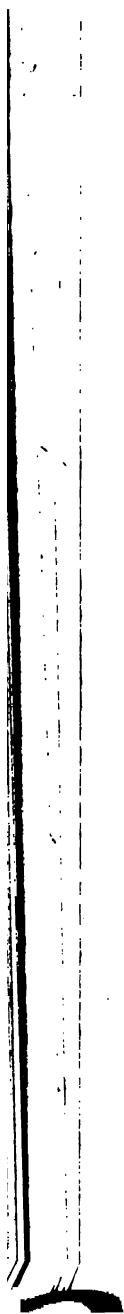
Wendell Phillips Settlement, 2009 Walnut Street, was established in 1908, to provide a place



**MAKING TILES**  
The University of Chicago Settlement.



**THE KINDERGARTEN**  
The University of Chicago Settlement.



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## Neighborhood Work

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of recreation and congregation for the colored people of the West Side. It is non-sectarian, and maintains a reading room, clubs and classes, kindergarten, and day nursery. It makes friendly visits, and does relief work.

Fundamentally, settlement work means getting into the life of a neighborhood. Settlements are not primarily engaged in fighting evils, but in finding out what the evils are. Their province is not to enforce pre-formed moral judgments, but to form new ones. Investigation into conditions is essential to inaugurate reforms and betterment in a neighborhood. The moral energy of a community can be aroused only when the people are conscious of its deficiencies, and realize that they may become part of those general movements which make for reform.

The wide range of settlement activities, actuated by the spirit which makes for true democracy and intelligent service, works toward the improvement of human nature, and causes the settlement to stand as an institution in a community.



## APPENDICES



## APPENDIX A

### LIST OF CHICAGO'S PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, AND BATHING BEACHES

SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS,  
57TH STREET AND COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE

Armour Square . . .	W. 33rd St. and Shields Ave.
Bessemer Park . . .	E. 89th St. and So. Chicago Ave.
Burnside Playground . .	E. 90th St. and St. Lawrence Ave.
Calumet Park . . .	E. 101st St. and the Lake.
Cornell Square . . .	51st and Wood Sts.
Davis Square . . .	W. 45th St. and Marshfield Ave.
Fuller Park . . .	W. 45th St. and Princeton Ave.
Gage Park . . .	Garfield Blvd. and Western Ave.
Grand Crossing Play- ground . . .	E. 76th St. and Ingleside Ave.
Grant Park . . .	Lake Front—Downtown.
Hamilton Park . . .	72nd St. and Normal Ave.
Hardin Square . . .	W. 26th St. and Wentworth Ave.
Hegewisch Playground.	E. 130th St. and Carondelet Ave.
Irondale Playground . .	E. 103rd St. and Bensley Ave.
Jackson Park . . .	E. 56th St. and the Lake.
Jackson Park Play- ground . . .	E. 67th St. and Stony Island Ave.
Mark White Square . .	W. 29th and Halsted Sts.
Marquette Park . . .	67th St. and Kedzie Ave.
McKinley Park . . .	Western Blvd. and Archer Ave.
Ogden Park . . .	67th St. and Racine Ave.
Palmer Park . . .	E. 111th St. and Indiana Ave.
Russell Square . . .	83rd St. and Bond Ave.
Sherman Park . . .	52nd St. and Racine Ave.
Washington Park . . .	E. 51st St. and Cottage Grove Ave.
Washington Park Play- ground . . .	E. 58th St. and South Park Ave.



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## Appendices

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### WEST CHICAGO PARK COMMISSIONERS, UNION PARK

Austin Park . . .	W. Adams and So. Central Ave.
Congress Park . . .	W. Van Buren and So. Rockwell.
Douglas Park . . .	W. 12th St. and California Ave.
Dvorak Park . . .	May and 20th Sts.
Eckert Park . . .	Chicago Ave. and Noble St.
Garfield Park . . .	Kinzie St. and Central Park Ave.
Harrison Park . . .	W. 18th and Wood Sts.
Holstein Park . . .	No. Oakley Ave. and Hamburg St.
Humboldt Park . . .	North and California Aves.
Pulaski Park . . .	Noble and Blackhawk Sts.
Sheridan Park . . .	May and Polk Sts.
Stanford Park . . .	W. 14th Pl. and Union Ave.

### LINCOLN PARK COMMISSIONERS, LINCOLN PARK

Hamlin Park . . .	Hoyne Ave. and Wellington St.
Lake Shore Playground . . .	E. Chicago Ave. and the Lake.
Lincoln Park . . .	Center and Clark Sts.
Seward Park . . .	Elm and Sedgwick Sts.
Stanton Park . . .	Vedder and Vine Sts.
Welles Park . . .	Montrose Blvd. and Western Ave.

### SPECIAL PARK COMMISSION, 1004 CITY HALL

#### MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS

Adams Playground . .	Seminary Ave. and Center St.
Agassiz Playground . .	Seminary Ave. and Wolfram St.
Audubon Playground . .	No. Hoyne and Cornelia Aves.
Beutner Playground . .	33rd and La Salle Sts.
Bosley Playground . .	W. 31st St. and Bonfield Ave.
Burroughs Playground . .	36th St. and Washtenaw Ave.
Christopher Playground . .	W. 22nd and So. Robey Sts.
Commercial Club . .	W. Chicago and No. Lincoln Aves.
Corkery Playground . .	W. 25th St. and So. Kildare Ave.
Dante Playground . .	Gilpin Pl., Forquer, and So. Des Plaines Sts.

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## Appendix A

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Drake Playground . .	Calumet Ave., south of 26th St.
Fiske Playground . .	E. 62nd St. and Ingleside Ave.
Gary Playground . .	31st St. and Lawndale Ave.
Graham Playground . .	45th St. and Union Ave.
Hamlin Playground . .	W. 16th St. and So. Hamlin Ave.
McCormick Playground .	W. 28th St. and Sawyer Ave.
McLaren Playground . .	W. Polk and Laflin Sts.
Mitchell Playground . .	Oakley Ave. and Ohio St.
Moseley Playground . .	24th St. and Wabash Ave.
Northwestern Play- ground . . . . .	N. W. "L," Larrabee and Alaska Sts.
Oakland Playground . .	Between Langley and Cottage Grove Aves., on 40th St.
Orleans Playground . .	Institute Pl. and Orleans St.
Robey Playground . .	Robey and Birch Sts.
Sampson Playground . .	W. 15th and Loomis Sts.
Sherwood Playground . .	57th St. and Princeton Ave.
Thorp Playground . .	89th St. and Buffalo Ave.
Washington Playground .	No. Carpenter St. and Grand Ave.
Wrightwood Playground .	Wrightwood and Greenview Aves.

### MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS—PROPOSED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION

*(All of the following are in school yards)*

Auburn Park . . . .	Normal Ave. and W. 81st St.
Avondale Playground .	No. Sawyer and Wellington Aves.
Beale Playground . .	Sangamon and 61st Sts.
Belding Playground . .	Tripp and W. Cullom Aves.
Brentano Playground . .	No. Fairfield Ave. and Schubert St.
Bryn Mawr . . . . .	E. 74th St. and Jeffrey Ave.
Burley Playground . .	Barry Ave., Between Paulina St. and Ashland Ave.
Cameron Playground . .	Potomac and Monticello Aves.
Carter Playground . .	E. 58th St. and Michigan Ave.
Clarke Playground . .	W. 13th St. and Ashland Ave.
Colman Playground . .	Dearborn St., North of 47th St.
Davis Playground . .	W. 39th Pl. and Sacramento Ave.
Delano Playground . .	W. Adams St. and Springfield Ave.

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## Appendices

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Doolittle Playground .	E. 35th St., Between Cottage Grove and Rhodes Aves.
Earle Playground .	So. Hermitage Ave. and W. 61st St.
Emmet Playground .	W. Madison St. and Pine Ave.
Field Playground .	No. Ashland Blvd. and Greenleaf Ave.
Franklin Playground .	Goethe St., Between Wells and Sedgwick Sts.
Fulton Playground .	W. 53rd St. and Hermitage Ave.
Gallistel Playground .	E. 104th St. and Ewing Ave.
Gladstone Playground .	Robey St. and Washburne Ave.
Henry Playground .	No. St. Louis and W. Cullom Aves.
Kohn Playground .	E. 104th and State Sts.
Lawson Playground .	W. 13th Pl. and Homan Ave.
Le Moyne Playground .	Rokeby and Addison Sts.
Lloyd Playground .	Dickens and No. Lamon Aves.
Marshall Playground .	W. Adams St., Between Spaulding and Kedzie Aves.
McCosh Playground .	Champlain Ave., Between E. 65th and E. 66th Sts.
McPherson Playground .	No. Lincoln St., Between Leland and Lawrence Aves.
Morse Playground .	No. Sawyer Ave. and W. Ohio St.
Mozart Playground .	No. Hamlin and Humboldt Aves.
Nettlehorst Playground .	Broadway and Aldine Ave.
Oglesby Playground .	Green and W. 77th Sts.
Otis Playground .	Armour St. and Grand Ave.
Pickard Playground .	So. Oakley Ave. and W. 21st St.
Poe Playground .	Langley Ave. and E. 106th St.
Raster Playground .	Wood and W. 70th Sts.
Ryder Playground .	Lowe Ave. and W. 88th St.
Ryderson Playground .	Lawndale Ave. and Huron St.
Scanlan Playground .	Perry Ave., Between 117th and 118th Sts.
Scott Playground .	Blackstone Ave., Between E. 64th and E. 65th Sts.
Spry Playground .	Marshall and W. 24th St. Blvda.

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## Appendix A

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Swift Playground . .	Winthrop Ave., Between Ardmore and Thorndale Sta.
Swing Playground . .	String St., Between W. 16th and W. 18th Sta.
Waters Playground . .	Wilson and No. Campbell Aves.

### PARKS, SQUARES, TRIANGLES, FARM NURSERY, AND COMFORT STATIONS

Adams Park . . . .	75th Pl., 76th St., Dobson Ave.
Aldine Square . . .	Vincennes Ave., 37th Pl.
Arcade Park . . . .	111th Pl., 112th St., Forrestville Ave.
Auburn Park . . . .	Lagoon Ave., Stewart Ave., Winneconna Ave., Normal Ave.
Austin Park . . . .	Waller Ave., Austin Ave., Lake St.
Avers Ave. Parkway .	Addison St. to Avondale Ave.
Arbor Rest . . . .	Chestnut St., Rush St., Cass St.
Archer Point. . . .	Archer Ave., 20th St., Dearborn St.
Amy L. Barnard Park.	105th St., Between Longwood and Walden Pkwy.
Bickerdike Square . .	Bickerdike St., Ohio St., Ashland Pl., Armour St.
Blackstone Point . .	Lake Park Ave., Blackstone Ave., 49th St.
Buena Circle . . . .	Buena Ave. and Kenmore Ave.
Belden Triangle . . .	No. Clark St., Sedgwick St., and Belden Ave.
Chamberlain Triangle .	Greenwood, Lake Park Ave., 43rd St.
Columbus Circle . . .	So. Chicago Ave., Exchange Ave., 92nd St.
Colorado Point . . . .	Colorado Ave., Monroe St., Francisco Ave.
Crescent Park . . . .	Crescent Road, Prescott Ave., Ormonde Ave. and Grassmere Road.
Dickinson Park . . . .	No. Lavergne Ave., Dickinson Ave., Belle Plaine Ave.

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## Appendices

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Dauphin Park . . .	87th St., I. C. R. R., 91st St., Dauphin Ave.
Douglas Monument Park	Woodland Park, I. C. R. R., 35th St., alley west of railway.
De Kalb Square . . .	Lexington St., Hoyne Ave., Flour- noy St., De Kalb St.
East End Park . . .	East End Ave., 51st St., 53rd St., Lake Michigan.
Eldred Grove . . .	Norwood Park Ave. and C. & N. W. Ry., Argyle to Ainslie Sts.
Ellis Park . . . . .	36th St., 37th St., Langley Ave., Elmwood Court.
Eighty-Seventh Street Parkway . . . . .	In 87th St., from C., R. I. & P. Ry. to Eggleston Ave.
Eugenie Triangle . . .	Eugenie St., No. Clark St., La Salle Ave.
Fernwood Park . . .	103rd St., 95th St., Stewart Ave., Eggleston Ave.
Gage Farm and Nursery	Bounded by 22nd St. on the north and 26th St. on the south; east section line 1,400 ft. west of Oak Park Ave., extending west 4,000 ft. outside of City limits.
Graceland Triangle . .	Malden Ave. and Montrose Blvd.
Gross Park . . . . .	Otto St., Between E. Ravenswood and Paulina Sts.
Green Bay Triangle . .	No. State St., Rush St., Bellevue Pl.
Harding Ave. Parkway	Harding Ave., Between Addison and Byron Sts.
Holden Park . . . . .	Lake St., Indiana Ave., Central Ave., Parkside Ave.
Higgins Road Triangle.	Higgins Road and Milwaukee Ave.
Irving Park . . . . .	C. & N. W. Ry., Irving Park Blvd., near 42nd Ave.
Kedzie Park . . . . .	Kedzie Ave., Between Palmer Pl. and North Ave.

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## Appendix A

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Kosciusko Triangle . .	Kosciusko Triangle, Between Milwaukee Ave. and No. Melvina Ave.
Kinzie Parkway . . .	Kinzie St., Between Laramie St. and Long Ave.
Lawrence Ave. Triangles	On Lawrence Ave., Between Clark St. and Broadway.
Linden Park . . .	Avondale Ave., C. & N. W. Ry., from School St. to Belmont Ave.
Merrick Park . . .	Pine Ave., Long Ave., Indian St., Kinzie St.
McKenna Triangle . .	38th St., Archer Ave., Campbell Ave.
Montrose Point . . .	Montrose Ave., Sheridan Road, Broadway.
Mulberry Point . . .	Nickerson Ave., Nina St., Nicolet St.
Myrtle Grove . . .	Neva Ave., Ninnewa Ave., Hood Ave.
Normal Park . . .	67th St., 69th St., Lowe Ave., C. & W. I. R. R.
Norwood Circle . . .	Neva Ave., Peterson Ave., Circle Ave.
Oakland Park . . .	Lake Park Ave., 39th St., I. C. R. R.
Ogden Arrow . . .	No. Clark St., Wells St., Ogden Front.
Patterson Park . . .	Leavitt St., Boone St., De Kalb St.
Pullman Park . . .	111th St., 111th Pl., Cottage Grove Ave., Forrestville Ave.
Rice Triangle . . .	Western and Grand Aves.
Rocky Ledge Park . .	79th St. and Lake Michigan.
Roberts Square . . .	Winnemac Ave., No. Laramie Ave., Argyle Ave., No. Lockwood Ave.
Rutherford Park . .	Palmer St., No. Newland Ave., No. Oak Park Ave., C., M. & St. P. R. R.
Sacramento Ave. Parkway . . . . .	Sacramento Ave., 26th St., and House of Correction.

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## Appendices

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Salt Creek Park . . .	Salt Creek and C., B. & Q. R. R., at Brookfield.
Schoenhofen Place . . .	Canal St., Canalport Ave., 18th St.
Stony Island Parkway.	Stony Island Ave., 69th St. to 79th St.
Twenty-Second Street Parkway . . . . .	In 22nd St. from 40th Ave. to 46th Ave.
The Midway . . . . .	Midway, between Waller Ave. and Austin Ave.
The Lily Gardens . . . . .	Lowe Ave., C. & W. I. R. R., 71st, 73rd St.
The Railway Gardens . . . . .	Avondale Ave., Nettleton Ave., and Raven St., south of C. & N. W. Ry., also on Norwood Park Ave., north of C. & N. W. Ry.
Washington Square . . . . .	No. Clark St., Walton Pl., No. Dearborn St., Delaware Pl.
West End Parkway . . . . .	In West End Ave., from Menard Ave. to Austin Ave., and South Parkway of West End Ave., Between No. Waller Ave. and East End Parkway.
Winnemac Park . . . . .	Robey St., Foster Ave., Argyle St.,
Washington Heights Park . . . . .	Leavitt St. Vincennes Road and 104th St.
Triangle . . . . .	Belmont Ave., Elston Ave., and California Ave.
Triangle . . . . .	W. 69th St., Vincennes Rd. and Lafayette Ave.
Triangle . . . . .	Blue Island Ave., 16th St., and Throop St.
Parkway . . . . .	Center of Canal St., Between W. 43rd St. and 44th St.
Tract . . . . .	Fronting on Montgomery Ave., west of Rockwell St., north of W. 42nd St.

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## Appendix A

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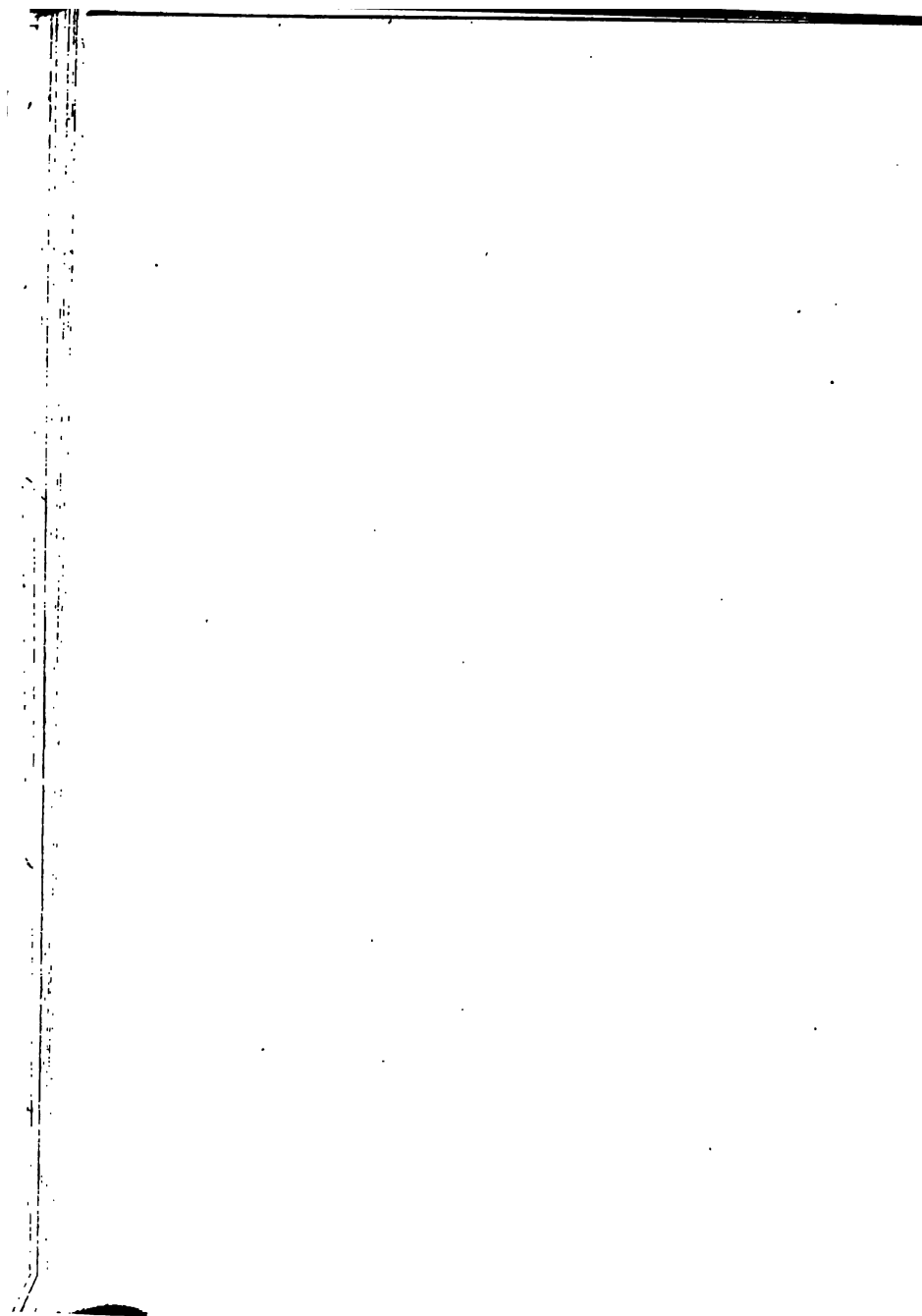
### COMMUNITIES

Chicago University Settlement . . . . .	4630 Grove Ave.
Gad's Hill Center Playground . . . . .	1919-23 W. 20th St.
Hyde Park Center . . . . .	54th St. and Lake Park Ave.
North Ave. Playground . . . . .	Lincoln Pkwy. and Chestnut St.
Northwestern University Settlement . . . . .	Augusta and Noble Sts.
Union Ave. Methodist Episcopal Church Playground . . . . .	43rd Pl. and Union Ave.

### ADDITIONAL PARK COMMISSIONS WITH PARKS

Calumet Park Commission . . . . .	Morgan Park.
Edison Park Commission . . . . .	Edison Park.
Fernwood Park Commission . . . . .	W. 103rd and Stewart Ave.
Irving Park Commission . . . . .	Irving Park Blvd. and No. Springfield Ave.
North Shore Park Commission . . . . .	Pratt St. and Sheridan Road.
North West Park Commission . . . . .	2732 No. Avers Ave.
Old Portage Park Commission . . . . .	5562 Irving Park Blvd.
Ridge Avenue Park Commission . . . . .	2239 Lunt Ave.
Ridge Park Commission . . . . .	96th St. and Longwood Ave.
West Pullman Park Commission . . . . .	West Pullman, Ill.





## APPENDIX B

### LIST OF CHICAGO'S CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS\*

#### CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS AND OFFICES

Bureau of Personal Service . . .	1800 Selden St.
Child Study Dept., Chicago Board of Education . . . . .	7 So. Dearborn St.
Chicago Daily News Fresh Air Fund for Sick Babies . . . . .	Fullerton Ave. and Lake Michigan.
Cook County Bureau of Public Wel- fare . . . . .	722 County Bldg.
Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund	315 Plymouth Ct.
Illinois Dept. of Factory Inspection	1543, 608 So. Dearborn St.
Infant Welfare Society . . . . .	104 So. Michigan Ave.
Dependent Children's Department, Juvenile Court . . . . .	10th Floor, Court House.
Juvenile Protective Association .	816 So. Halsted St.
Public Defenders' Association of Boys' Court . . . . .	Boys' Court, County Bldg.
Public Guardian of Cook County .	226 County Building.
Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Chicago . . . . .	1318, 8 So. Dearborn St.

#### CLUBS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Big Brothers of Chicago . . . . .	1818, 209 So. State St.
Chicago Boy Scouts of America . .	425, 39 So. La Salle St.
Chicago Boys' Club . . . . .	1725 Orchard St.
Deborah Boys' Club . . . . .	5930 South Park Ave.
Hull House Boys' Department . . .	825 W. Polk St.
Off-the-Street Club . . . . .	1346 W. Van Buren St.

\* Compiled from Social Service Directory, Public Welfare,  
City of Chicago and classified list of Philanthropic and Char-  
itable Organizations, Association of Commerce, City of Chicago.

*Page Two Hundred Twenty-three*

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## Appendices

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### DAY NURSERIES

Aiken Institute Day Nursery . .	Cor. Morgan and Monroe Sta.
Archer Road Settlement Day Nursery . . . . .	239 W. 24th St.
Armour Mission Kindergarten . .	Cor. 33rd and Federal Sta.
Bethesda Day Nursery . . . . .	1902 W. Monroe St.
Bethlehem Crèche . . . . .	235 W. 53rd St.
Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum . . . . .	1932 Burling St.
Christopher House Day Nursery .	1616 Fullerton Ave.
Eli Bates House Day Nursery . .	621 W. Elm St.
Elizabeth Charlton Day Nursery .	100 Randolph St.
Emerson House Association . . .	1746 Grand Ave.
Guardian Angel Day Nursery and Home for Girls . . . . .	4600 Gross Ave.
Helen Day Nursery . . . . .	702 Barber St.
Institutional A. M. E. Church and Dearborn Social Settlement . .	3825 So. Dearborn St.
Lincoln Street M. E. Church Day Nursery . . . . .	Cor. Lincoln St. and 22nd Pl.
Little Wanderer Association Day Nursery . . . . .	2116 W. Chicago Ave.
Margaret Etter Crèche . . . . .	2421 So. Wabash Ave.
Mary Crane Day Nursery and Training School . . . . .	818 Gilpin Place.
Matheon Day Nursery . . . . .	955 W. Grand Ave.
Mennonite Day Nursery . . . . .	720 W. 26th St.
North Avenue Day Nursery . . .	2138 W. North Ave.
Ogontz Day Nursery . . . . .	1600 Allport St.
Paulist Day Nursery . . . . .	919 So. Wabash Ave.
Providence Day Nursery . . . . .	3052 Gratten Ave.
St. Adalbert's Day Nursery . . .	1650 W. 17th St.
St. Ann's Day Nursery . . . . .	710 Loomis St.
St. Elizabeth's Day Nursery . . .	2649 No. Hamlin Ave.
St. Elizabeth's Day Nursery . . .	906 No. Franklin St.
St. Juliana's Day Nursery . . . .	858 Cambridge Ave.

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## Appendix B

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St. Mary and St. Agnes Day Nursery . . . . .	1461 Larrabee St.
St. Mary's Mission Home, Day Nursery and Kindergarten . . . . .	850 Washington Blvd.
St. Mary's Settlement . . . . .	656 W. 44th St.
South End Center Day Nursery . . . . .	8756 Buffalo Ave.
Stock Yards Day Nursery Association . . . . .	4758 Marshfield Ave.
Volunteers of America Day Nursery . . . . .	1201 Washington Blvd.
Walmata Day Nursery . . . . .	47 W. 47th St.
Workers' Crèche . . . . .	2943 So. Canal St.
Wendell Phillips Settlement . . . . .	2009 Walnut St.

### INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Bonnie Hame Association . . . . .	826 Dakin St.
Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphan Asylum . . . . .	5061 No. Crawford Ave.
Central Baptist Children's Home . . . . .	Maywood, Ill.
Chicago Hebrew Institute . . . . .	1258 W. Taylor St.
Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans . . . . .	6208 Drexel Ave.
Chicago Home for the Friendless . . . . .	5059 Vincennes Ave.
Chicago Industrial Home for Children . . . . .	Woodstock, Ill.
Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum . . . . .	1932 Burling St.
Chicago Orphan Asylum . . . . .	5120 South Park Ave.
Children's Memorial Hospital . . . . .	735 Fullerton Ave.
Cook County Kinderheim . . . . .	Cor. Hirsch Blvd. and Rockwell St.
Danish Lutheran Orphan Home . . . . .	3320 Evergreen Ave.
Evangelical Lutheran Home Finding Society of Illinois . . . . .	4840 Byron St.
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Home . . . . .	Addison, Ill.
German Evangelical Orphanage and Old People's Home . . . . .	Bensenville, Ill.

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## Appendices

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Hepzibah Home . . . . .	941 W. Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.
Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls . . . . .	5228 Ellis Ave.
Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society . . . . .	1818, 209 So. State St.
Illinois Masonic Orphan Home . .	La Grange, Ill.
Illinois Soldier's Orphan Home . .	Normal, Ill.
Nathan Marks Jewish Orphan Home .	1550 So. Albany Ave.
Methodist Deaconess Orphanage . .	Lake Bluff, Ill.
Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home . . . . .	Edison Park, Ill.
St. Joseph's Bohemian Orphanage.	Lisle, Ill.
St. Joseph's Catholic Home for the Friendless . . . . .	35th St. and Lake Park Ave.
St. Mary's Home for Children . . .	2822 Jackson Blvd.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum . . .	721 No. La Salle St.
South Side Crippled Children's Aid .	3443 Vernon Ave.
Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum . . . . .	2014 Burling St.

### DEPENDENT BOYS

Allendale Association . . . . .	Lake Villa, Ill.
The Boys' Shelter Club . . . . .	Lake Villa, Ill.
Chicago Home for Boys . . . . .	1500 W. Adams St.
Glenwood Manual Training School .	Glenwood, Ill.
Kettler Manual Training School for Boys . . . . .	2001 Devon Ave.
Lawrence Hall . . . . .	2850 Lawrence Ave.
Lisle Manual Training School for Boys . . . . .	Lisle, Ill.
Louise Training School for Colored Boys . . . . .	6130 So. Ada St.
Polish Manual Training School for Boys . . . . .	Niles, Ill.
St. Mary's Training School . . . .	Des Plaines, Ill.

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## Appendix B

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Working Boys' Home of the Mission of Our Lady of Mercy . . 1132 W. Jackson Blvd.  
 Workingmen's Home and Mission (Colored) . . . . . 1339-41 So. State St.

### DEPENDENT GIRLS

Amanda Smith Industrial School for Girls . . . . . Harvey, Ill.  
 Katharine Kasper Industrial School for Girls . . . . . 2001 Devon Ave.  
 Chicago Industrial School for Girls Des Plaines, Ill.  
 Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls . . . . . 4910 Prairie Ave.  
 Lisle Industrial School for Girls . Lisle, Ill.  
 Park Ridge School for Girls . . Park Ridge, Ill.  
 St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls . . . . . Niles, Ill.

### PLACING IN FAMILIES

Anti-Cruelty Society . . . . . 155 W. Grand Ave.  
 Catholic Home Finding Association of Illinois . . . . . 506 Hearst Building.  
 Central Baptist Children's Home . 504 First Ave., Maywood, Ill.  
 Chicago Industrial Home for Children . . . . . Woodstock, Ill.  
 Child Placing Department, Cook County Juvenile Court . . . 10th Floor, Court House.  
 Evangelical Lutheran Home Finding Society . . . . . 4840 Byron St.  
 Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society . . . . . 1818, 209 So. State St.  
 Illinois State Department of Visitation of Children Placed in Family Homes . . . . . Springfield, Ill.  
 Jewish Home Finding Society of Chicago . . . . . 1800 Selden St.

## Appendices

Immigrants' Protective League . . . . .	920 So. Michigan Ave.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People . . . . .	701 W. 14th Place.
Polish Social Workers' Club . . . . .	2126 Cortland St.
Public Safety Commission . . . . .	849 Otis Bldg.
Social Service Club . . . . .	1258 Taylor St.
Social Service Registration Bureau . . . . .	168 No. Michigan Ave.
South Side Garden Club . . . . .	4216 Calumet Ave.

### CORRECTIONS

Cook County Adult Probation Department . . . . .	1128 Court House.
Chester State Hospital . . . . .	Menard, Ill.
Chicago and Cook County School for Boys . . . . .	Gage Farm, 22nd St. and Harlem Ave.
Chicago Home for Girls . . . . .	5024 Indiana Ave.
Chicago Parental School . . . . .	Cor. Central Park and Foster Aves.
Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, Division of Jails . . . . .	3rd Floor, Criminal Court Bldg.
Cook County Jail . . . . .	Cor. Dearborn and Illinois Sts.
House of Correction . . . . .	California Ave., near 26th St.
House of the Good Shepherd . . . . .	1126 Grace St.
Illinois State Penitentiary . . . . .	Joliet, Ill.
Illinois State Reformatory . . . . .	Pontiac, Ill.
Juvenile Court . . . . .	1007 Court House.
Juvenile Detention Home . . . . .	771 Gilpin Place.
Lincoln State School and Colony . . . . .	Lincoln, Ill.
St. Charles School for Boys . . . . .	St. Charles, Ill.
Sheriff's Office . . . . .	4th Floor, Court House
State Training School for Girls . . . . .	Geneva, Ill.

### SOCIETIES

Bureau of Personal Service (Jewish) . . . . .	1800 Selden St.
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## A p p e n d i x   B

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Catholic Women's League, Protectorate . . . . .	7 W. Madison St.
The Central Howard Association . . . . .	1245, 440 So. Dearborn St.
Hope Hall Volunteer Prison League. . . . .	6036 Ravenswood Ave.
Mission of Our Lady of Mercy and Working Boys' Home . . . . .	1132 W. Jackson Blvd.
New Future Association . . . . .	556 E. 37th St.
Parting of the Ways Home . . . . .	112 W. 22nd St.
Salvation Army . . . . .	669 So. State St.

### CLUBS AND CLASSES

Women's Trade Union League of Chicago . . . . .	166 W. Washington St.
Young Men's Christian Association . . . . .	19 So. La Salle St.
Young Women's Christian Association . . . . .	830 So. Michigan Ave.

### DEFECTIVES AND SUBNORMALS

Department of Child Study and Educational Research, Board of Education . . . . .	806 Tribune Building.
Public School Centers for Blind Children, Chicago Board of Education . . . . .	Tribune Building.
Xavier Braille Publication Society for the Blind . . . . .	824 Oakdale Ave.
Public School Centers for Crippled Children, Chicago Board of Education . . . . .	Tribune Building.
Home for Destitute Crippled Children . . . . .	1653 Park Ave.
Public School Centers for Deaf Children, Chicago Board of Education . . . . .	Tribune Building.



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## Appendices

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Ephpheta School for the Deaf . . . 3100 No. Crawford Ave.  
 Public School Centers for Epilep-  
 tics, Chicago Board of Educa-  
 tion . . . . . Tribune Building.

### IMMIGRANTS

Armenian Colonial Association . . . 837 No. La Salle St.  
 Chicago Hebrew Institute . . . 1258 W. Taylor St.  
 Immigrants' Protective League . . . 920 So. Michigan Ave.  
 Infant Welfare Society . . . 104 So. Michigan Ave.  
 Japanese Christian Association . . . 3850 Lake Park Ave.  
 Polish Education Aid Society . . . 1118 Noble St.  
 Polish Self-Help League . . . 1133 W. Chicago Ave.  
 Serbian National Club . . . 3839 Monticello Ave.  
 Young Men's Christian Associa-  
 tion, Immigration Department . . . 19 So. La Salle St., 16th  
 Floor.

### INDUSTRIAL

Amanda Smith Industrial School  
 for Girls . . . . . Harvey, Ill.  
 Association of Practical House-  
 keeping Centers . . . . . 813 Gilpin Place.  
 Chicago Board of Education, In-  
 dustrial and Prevocational Edu-  
 cation . . . . . 7 So. Dearborn St.  
 Chicago Boys' Club . . . . . 1725 Orchard St.  
 Chicago Hebrew Institute . . . 1258 W. Taylor St.  
 Chicago Hebrew Mission . . . 1425 Solon Place.  
 Chicago Women's Aid . . . 4622 Grand Blvd.  
 Glenwood Manual Training School. 608, 160 W. Jackson Blvd.  
 Hull House Association Boys' Club 800 So. Halsted St.  
 Illinois Technical School for Col-  
 ored Girls . . . . . 4910 Prairie Ave.  
 Kettler Manual Training School  
 for Boys . . . . . 2001 Devon Ave.

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## Appendix B

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Lincoln St. M. E. Church . . .	Cor. Lincoln St. and 22nd
Louise Training School for Col- ored Boys . . . . .	Pl. 6130 So. Ada St.
Maxwell St. Settlement Associa- tion . . . . .	1214 So. Clinton St.
Methodist Deaconess Orphanage .	Lake Bluff, Ill.
Norwegian-Danish Young Woman's Christian Home Society . . .	2137 Point St.
Off-the-Street Club . . . . .	1346 Van Buren St.
Polish Self-Help League . . .	1133 W. Chicago Ave.
School of Domestic Arts and Sci- ence . . . . .	6 No. Michigan Ave.
University of Chicago Settlement Trade School . . . . .	4630 Gross Ave.

### LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Chicago Hebrew Mission . . .	1425 Solon Place.
Chicago Historical Society . . .	Corner Dearborn and On- tario St.
Chicago Public Library (and branches) . . . . .	Cor. Washington St. and Michigan Ave.
Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy . . . . .	2529 Michigan Ave.
Council for Library and Museum Extension . . . . .	The Art Institute.
Field Museum of Natural His- tory . . . . .	Jackson Park.
Hammond Library . . . . .	1610 Warren Ave.
John Crerar Library . . . . .	110 No. Wabash Ave.
University of Chicago Library . .	Harper Memorial Bldg., Midway Plaisance.
Virginia Library . . . . .	826 Belden Ave.
Western Theological Seminary . .	2720 Washington Blvd.
Women's Trade Union League of Chicago . . . . .	166 W. Washington St.

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## Appendices

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### PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIAL WORK

Art Institute of Chicago . . .	Grant Park.
Chicago Association of Commerce.	10 So. La Salle St.
Chicago Board of Education . .	7 So. Dearborn St.
Chicago Public School Art Society.	Art Institute of Chicago.
Chicago School Extension Committee . . . . .	217 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.
Chicago Women's Aid . . . . .	4622 Grand Blvd.
Civics Extension Committee . .	116 So. Michigan Ave.
Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund . . . . .	315 Plymouth Ct.
Frances Juvenile Home . . . . .	3929 Indiana Ave.
Juvenile Detention Home . . .	771 Gilpin Pl.
Juvenile Protective Association .	816 So. Halsted St.
Outing for Crippled Children . .	4917 Sheridan Road.
School Children's Aid Society . .	Haven School, Cor. Wabash Ave. and 15th St.
University of Chicago Settlement .	4630 Gross Ave.

### TRAINING SCHOOLS

Chicago Kindergarten Institute and School of Home Making .	54 Scott St.
Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy . . . . .	2559 Michigan Ave.
Chicago Theological Seminary . .	University of Chicago.
Loyola University, School of Sociology . . . . .	Ashland Block, Cor. Clark and Randolph Sts.
Mary Crane Day Nursery and Training School . . . . .	818 Gilpin Place.
McCormick Theological Seminary .	2330 No. Halsted St.
Men's Training College (Salvation Army) . . . . .	1230 W. Adams St.
National Kindergarten College . .	2944 Michigan Blvd.
University of Chicago, College of Commerce and Administration, Philanthropic Service Division.	Midway Plaisance.

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## Appendix B

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Woman's Training College (Salvation Army) . . . . .	116 So. Ashland Blvd.
Young Men's Christian Association College . . . . .	5315 Drexel Ave.

### EMPLOYMENT

Bohemian Charitable Association.	2603 So. Kedzie Ave.
B'nai B'rith Free Employment Bureau . . . . .	1014 So. Wood St.
Central Issuing Office for Working Certificates . . . . .	538 So. Dearborn St.
Chicago Board of Education, Age and School Certificate Office . .	607 Plymouth Ct.
Chicago Boys' Club . . . . .	1725 Orchard St.
Chicago Christian Industrial League . . . . .	884 So. State St.
Chicago Woman's Shelter . . .	1356 W. Monroe St.
Department of Public Welfare, City of Chicago . . . . .	130 No. Fifth Ave.
Comrades' Rescue Mission . . .	3143 Cottage Grove Ave.
Dan Batey Mission . . . . .	710 Wells St.
Gad's Hill Center . . . . .	1923 W. 20th St.
French Benevolent Society . . .	Board of Trade.
German Society of Chicago . . .	160 No. Fifth Ave.
Hope Hall Volunteer Prison League . . . . .	6036 Ravenswood Ave.
Hyde Park Center . . . . .	5435 Lake Park Ave.
Illinois Free Employment Offices.	524 So. Dearborn St. and 520 W. Monroe St.
Japanese Young Men's Christian Institute . . . . .	2330 Calumet Ave.
Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society . . . . .	706 W. 12th St.
Lincoln St. M. E. Church . . .	Lincoln St. and 22nd Pl.
Mary Crane Day Nursery and Training School . . . . .	818 Gilpin Place.

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## Appendices

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### HOMES

Augustana Home for the Aged . . . . .	7540 Stony Island Ave.
Baptist Old People's Home . . . . .	Maywood, Ill.
Bethany Home of the Swedish M. E. Church . . . . .	5015 No. Paulina St.
Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphan Asylum . . . . .	5061 No. Crawford Ave.
Church Home for Aged Persons . . . . .	4323 Ellis Ave.
Danish Old People's Home . . . . .	Cor. Walnut and Clarendon Sta.
Home for Aged and Infirm Col- ored People . . . . .	510 W. Garfield Blvd.
Home for Aged Jews . . . . .	6140 Drexel Ave.
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor . . . . .	Cor. Harrison and Throop Sta.
Home of Rest, Swedish Baptist Old People's Home for the Aged, Fridhem . . . . .	11404 So. Irving Ave., Mor- gan Park, Ill.
James C. King Home for Old Men . . . . .	360 E. Garfield Blvd.
Lutheran Old Folks' Home . . . . .	Arlington Heights, Ill.
Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home . . . . .	1415 Foster Ave.
Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home Association . . . . .	2244 Haddon Ave.
Norwegian Old People's Home So- ciety . . . . .	6058 Avondale Ave.
Old People's Home of the City of Chicago . . . . .	4724 Vincennes Ave.
Olivet Institute, Old People's Home . . . . .	324 E. 29th Pl.
Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged . . . . .	Cor. Albany and Ogden Aves.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged . . . . .	2649 No. Hamlin Ave.
Swedish Covenant Hospital and Home of Mercy . . . . .	2739 Foster Ave.
Volunteers of America Elderly Ladies' Home . . . . .	3334 Warren Ave.





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#### THE FIELD MUSEUM (

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**NATURAL HISTORY**  
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hase at the World's Columbian Exposition.



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. The late Marshall Field provided \$8,000,000  
nd maintenance.





## A p p e n d i x   B

Western German Baptist Old People's Home . . . . .	Cor. Cortland and Spaulding Ave.
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### DEPENDENT DEFECTIVES

Home for Destitute Crippled Children . . . . .	1653 Park Ave.
Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind . . . . .	1900 Marshall Blvd.
South Side Crippled Children's Aid . . . . .	3443 Vernon Ave.

### DESTITUTE

Chicago Foundlings' Home . . . . .	115 So. Wood St.
Chicago Home for the Friendless . . . . .	5059 Vincennes Ave.
St. Joseph's Catholic Home for the Friendless . . . . .	35th St. and Lake Park Ave.

### LODGING HOUSES AND SHELTERS

Augustana Central Home . . . . .	1346 No. La Salle St.
Cathedral Shelter . . . . .	943 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago Christian Industrial League . . . . .	10 E. 12th St.
Chicago Woman's Shelter . . . . .	1356 W. Monroe St.
Comrades' Rescue Mission . . . . .	3143 Cottage Grove Ave.
Dan Batey Mission . . . . .	710 Wells St.
McKinley Working Girls' Home . . . . .	501 So. Ashland Blvd.
Municipal Lodging House, City of Chicago . . . . .	162 No. Union St.
New Future Association . . . . .	556 E. 37th St.
Parting of the Ways Home . . . . .	112 W. 22nd St.
Phyllis Wheatley House . . . . .	3256 Rhodes Ave.
Rufus F. Dawes Hotel . . . . .	12 So. Peoria St.
Salvation Army Industrial Home for Men . . . . .	1325 W. Congress St.

*Page Two Hundred Thirty-nine*

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## Appendices

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Salvation Army Workingmen's Hotels . . . . .	1011 So. State (and other places).
Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memor- ial Lodging House . . . . .	2412 Prairie Ave.
Volunteers of America, the Volun- teer Hotel . . . . .	16 So. Des Plaines St.
Volunteers of America Warehouse and Men's Home . . . . .	16 So. Des Plaines St.
Workingmen's Home and Mission (Colored) . . . . .	1339 So. State St.

### HOMES FOR MEN

Danish Young People's Associa- tion . . . . .	1214 No. Claremont Ave.
Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Brotherhood House . . . . .	867 No. La Salle St.
Young Men's Christian Associa- tion of Chicago . . . . .	19 So. La Salle St.
Japanese Domestic Workers' Home . . . . .	3200 Calumet Ave.
Japanese Young Men's Christian Institute . . . . .	2330 Calumet Ave.

### HOMES FOR WOMEN

Augustana Women's Home . . . . .	1307 E. 54th St.
Bethany Home for Young Women . . . . .	824 Center St.
Bonnie Hame Association . . . . .	826 Dakin St.
Danish Young People's Associa- tion . . . . .	1214 No. Claremont Ave.
Eleanor Association . . . . .	16 No. Wabash Ave.
German Deaconess Institute . . . . .	See Bethany Home for Young Women.
Guardian Angel Day Nursery and Home for Girls . . . . .	4600 Gross Ave.
Hobbs House, Girls' Club . . . . .	1011 No. La Salle St.

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## Appendix B

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Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls . . . . .	5228 Ellis Ave.
Immanuel Woman's Home Association . . . . .	1505 No. La Salle St.
Indiana House . . . . .	12 E. Grand Ave.
Josephine Club . . . . .	515 So. Ashland Blvd.
McKinley Working Girls' Home . . . . .	503 So. Ashland Ave.
Mercy Home . . . . .	2834 Wabash Ave.
Miriam Club . . . . .	4815 Champlain Ave.
Norwegian-Danish M. E. Deaconess Woman's Home . . . . .	1925 No. Sawyer Ave.
Norwegian-Danish Young Woman's Christian Society . . . . .	2137 Point St.
Ruth Club . . . . .	6001 Indiana Ave.
St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls . . . . .	1100 So. May St.
Susanna Wesley Home . . . . .	3143 Michigan Ave.
Young Woman's Christian Association . . . . .	830 Michigan Ave.

### LEGAL AID

Appellate Court . . . . .	14th Floor, Michigan Boulevard Bldg.
Circuit Court . . . . .	4th Floor, Court House.
County Court . . . . .	6th Floor, Court House.
Criminal Court . . . . .	Cor. Austin Ave. and Dearborn St.
Juvenile Court . . . . .	10th Floor, Court House.
Municipal Court of Chicago . . . . .	6th and 9th Floors, City Hall.
Probate Court . . . . .	6th Floor, Court House.
State's Attorney's Office . . . . .	2nd Floor, Criminal Court Bldg.
Superior Court . . . . .	4th Floor, Court House.
Supreme Court . . . . .	1022 County Bldg.
United States Circuit Court . . . . .	Federal Bldg.

## Appendices

United States Court of Appeals. . . Federal Bldg.

United States District Court . . . Federal Bldg.

### SOCIETIES

American Social Hygiene Association, Inc. . . . .	122 So. Michigan Ave.
Anti-Cigarette League of America. . . . .	1119 Woman's Temple.
Anti-Cruelty Society . . . . .	115 W. Grand Ave.
Bureau of Personal Service . . . . .	1800 Selden St.
Chicago Bar Association . . . . .	1110, 105 Monroe St.
Chicago Civil Service League . . . . .	301 Security Bldg.
Chicago Law and Order League . . . . .	19 So. La Salle St.
Citizens' Association of Chicago . . . . .	911 Hartford Bldg.
Citizens' League of Chicago . . . . .	404 Ashland Block.
Civil Service Reform Association of Chicago . . . . .	35 No. Dearborn St.
Committee of Fifteen . . . . .	807 Otis Bldg.
Illinois Vigilance Association . . . . .	19 So. La Salle St.
Immigrants' Protective League . . . . .	920 So. Michigan Ave.
Juvenile Protective Association . . . . .	816 So. Halsted St.
Legal Aid Society . . . . .	31 W. Lake St.
Public Defenders' Association of Boys' Court . . . . .	Boys' Court, County Bldg.
Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Chicago . . . . .	1318, 8 So. Dearborn St.
U. S. Immigration Service . . . . .	845 So. Wabash Ave.

### MEDICAL AID

Department of Health, City of Chicago . . . . .	7th Floor, City Hall.
Cook County Coroner's Office . . . . .	500 Court House.
Police Department, City of Chicago . . . . .	615 City Hall.
Cook County Hospital, Ambulance Service . . . . .	Cor. Harrison and Wood Sts.
People's Hospital . . . . .	253 W. 22nd St.

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## Appendix B

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### DISPENSARIES

Bennett Medical College Dispensary . . . . .	1358 W. Fulton St.
Central Free Dispensary . . . . .	1744 W. Harrison St.
Calumet Clinic . . . . .	2527 Calumet Ave.
Chicago Christian Industrial League . . . . .	882 So. State St.
Chicago College of Osteopathy . . . . .	1422 W. Monroe St.
Chicago Lying-in Hospital Dispensary . . . . .	1336 Newberry Ave.
Children's South Side Free Dispensary . . . . .	705 W. 47th St.
College of Medicine and Surgery . . . . .	Cor. Congress and Honore Sts.
Hope Free Dispensary . . . . .	Cor. 14th St. and Wabash Ave.
Jenner Medical College Dispensary. . . . .	701 So. Wood St.
Lincoln Dispensary of Chicago, College of Medicine and Surgery . . . . .	700 So. Lincoln St.
Marcy Center (Methodist Episcopal) . . . . .	1335 Newberry Ave.
Mary Thompson Hospital of Chicago for Women and Children . . . . .	2537 Prairie Ave.
Michael Reese Hospital . . . . .	29th St. and Groveland Ave.
Paulist Day Nursery . . . . .	919 So. Wabash Ave.
Post Graduate Hospital . . . . .	2400 Dearborn St.
Provident Hospital and Dispensary. . . . .	Cor. 36th and Dearborn Sts.
St. Elizabeth's Day Nursery . . . . .	2649 No. Hamlin Ave.
St. Elizabeth's Free Dispensary . . . . .	1360 No. Ashland Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital Dispensary. . . . .	2100 Burling St.
St. Luke's Hospital . . . . .	1431 So. Michigan Ave.
South End Center . . . . .	88th St. and Buffalo Ave.
South Side Dispensary . . . . .	2531 So. Dearborn St.
West Side Dispensary (Jewish Aid Society) . . . . .	1012 Maxwell St.

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## Appendices

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### DENTAL

City of Chicago Department of Health, Dental Clinics . . .	7 So. Dearborn St.
Jewish Aid Society Dispensary, Dental Clinic . . . . .	1012 Maxwell St.
United Charities, Dental Clinic . .	734 W. 47th St.

### HOSPITALS

Emergency Aid Hospital . . .	621 Orleans St.
German-American Hospital . . .	731 Diversey Parkway.
Iroquois Memorial Hospital . .	23 No. Market St.
Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat College and Hospital . .	235 W. Washington St.
Illinois State Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary . . . . .	904 W. Adams St.
Alexian Brothers Hospital . . .	1200 Belden Ave.
American Hospital . . . . .	2058 W. Monroe St.
Augustana Hospital . . . . .	2043 Cleveland Ave.
Chicago Union Hospital . . . .	830 Wellington Ave.
Children's Memorial Hospital . .	735 Fullerton Ave.
Cook County Hospital . . . . .	Cor. Harrison and Honore Sta.
Deaconess Society and Hospital .	408 Wisconsin St.
Englewood Hospital . . . . .	6001 Green St.
Frances E. Willard National Tem- perance Hospital . . . . .	710 So. Lincoln St.
German-American Hospital . . .	731 Diversey Parkway.
German Evangelical Deaconess Home and Hospital . . . . .	5421 So. Morgan St.
German Hospital of Chicago . .	549 Grant Place.
Hahnemann Hospital . . . . .	2814 Groveland Ave.
Hospital St. Anthony de Padua .	19th St. and Marshall Blvd.
Jefferson Park Hospital . . . .	1402 W. Monroe St.
Maimonides Hospital . . . . .	1519 So. California Ave.
Mary Thompson Hospital of Chi- cago for Women and Children .	1712 W. Adams St.

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## Appendix B

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Mercy Hospital . . . . .	2537 Prairie Ave.
Michael Reese Hospital . . . . .	Cor. 29th St. and Groveland Ave.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home and Hospital . . . . .	1138 No. Leavitt St.
Norwegian Tabitha Hospital . . . . .	1044 No. Francisco Ave.
Park Avenue Hospital . . . . .	1940 Park Ave.
Passavant Memorial Hospital . . . . .	149 W. Superior St.
People's Hospital . . . . .	253 W. 22nd St.
Post Graduate Hospital . . . . .	2400 Dearborn St.
Presbyterian Hospital . . . . .	Cor. Congress and Wood Sts.
Provident Hospital . . . . .	1600 W. 36th St.
Ravenswood Hospital Association . . . . .	1917 Wilson Ave.
St. Bernard's Hospital . . . . .	6337 Harvard Ave.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital . . . . .	1433 Claremont Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital . . . . .	2100 Burling St.
St. Luke's Hospital . . . . .	1431 So. Michigan Ave.
St. Mary's of Nazareth Hospital . . . . .	1120 No. Leavitt St.
South Chicago Hospital . . . . .	2325 E. 92nd Place.
Swedish Covenant Hospital and Home of Mercy . . . . .	2739 Foster Ave.
University Hospital . . . . .	Cor. Lincoln, Congress St., and Ogden Ave.
Washington Park Hospital . . . . .	437 E. 60th St.
Wesley Memorial Hospital . . . . .	Cor. 25th and Dearborn Sts.

### INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS

Contagious Disease Hospital . . . . .	Cor. 34th St. and Lawndale Ave.
Durand Hospital of Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases . . . . .	637 So. Wood St.
Frances Juvenile Home . . . . .	3929 Indiana Ave.
Isolation Hospital . . . . .	Cor. 34th St. and Hamlin Ave.

### INCURABLES

Chicago Home for Incurables . . . . .	5535 Ellis Ave.
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### INTERIATES AND DRUG-USERS

Martha Washington Home . . . . .	2318 Irving Park Blvd.
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## Appendices

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Scealth Emergency Hospital (House of Correction) . . .	Cor. 26th St. and California Ave. . . . .
Washingtonian Home . . . . .	1533 W. Madison St.

### MATERNITY

Beulah Home and Maternity Hos- pital of Chicago . . . . .	2142 No. Clark St.
Chicago Lying-in Hospital . . .	5038 Vincennes Ave.
Chicago Maternity Hospital and Training School for Nurses . .	2314 No. Clark St.
Florence Crittenton Anchorage . .	2615 Indiana Ave.
Life Boat Rescue Home . . . . .	Highlands Station, C. B. & Q. Ry.
Maternity and Infant Hospital of Chicago . . . . .	1900 So. Kedzie Ave.
Salvation Army Rescue and Ma- ternity Home . . . . .	1332 No. La Salle St.
St. Margaret's Home and Mater- nity Hospital . . . . .	2501 Monroe St.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum . .	721 No. La Salle St.

### SANITARIA (CONVALESCENT HOMES)

Arden Shore Camp . . . . .	Lake Bluff, Ill.
Baron Hirsch Woman's Club (Rest Cottage) . . . . .	3127 Calumet Ave.
Chicago Daily News Fresh Air Fund for Sick Babies Sanitarium . .	Foot of Fullerton Ave.
Chicago Home for Convalescent Women and Children . . . . .	1516 Adams St.
Forward Movement, Chicago Office . . . . .	638 Federal St.
Grove House for Convalescents . .	1729 Livingston St.
Jackson Park Sanitarium, La Rabida Convent . . . . .	64th St. and the Lake.
Resthaven . . . . .	5536 Dorchester Ave.
Tribune Summer Hospital . . .	Algonquin, Ill.



THE COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL

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## Appendix B

### SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

Central Free Dispensary, Social Service Department . . . . .	1744 W. Harrison St.
Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary . . . . .	1336 Newberry Ave.
Children's Memorial Hospital . .	735 Fullerton Ave.
Cook County Hospital . . . . .	Cor. Harrison and Wood Sts.
Presbyterian Hospital, Social Service Department . . . . .	Cor. Congress and Wood Sts.
Provident Hospital . . . . .	Cor. 36th and Dearborn Sts.
Psychopathic Hospital . . . . .	Cor. Wood and Polk Sts.
St. Joseph's Hospital . . . . .	2100 Burling St.
St. Luke's Hospital . . . . .	1431 So. Michigan Ave.
Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Chicago, Particular Council . .	8 So. Dearborn St.
Wesley Memorial Hospital . . .	Cor. 25th and Dearborn Sts.
West Side Ladies' Auxiliary of the Maimonides Hospital of Chicago.	1519 So. California Ave.

### INSTITUTIONS FOR DEFECTIVES

Country Home for Convalescent Children . . . . .	Prince Crossing, Ill.
Home for Destitute Crippled Children . . . . .	1653 Park Ave.
Outings for Crippled Children . .	4917 Sheridan Road.
Central Free Dispensary (Rush Medical College) . . . . .	1744 W. Harrison St.
Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene . . . . .	157 E. Ohio St.
Department of Child Study and Educational Research, Chicago Board of Education . . . . .	806 Tribune Bldg.
House of Correction . . . . .	Cor. W. 26th St. and California Ave.
Juvenile Psychopathic Institute .	771 Gilpin Place.

*Page Two Hundred Forty-seven*

## A p p e n d i c e s

### Municipal Court Psychopathic

Laboratory . . . . .	1109 City Hall.
Psychopathic Hospital . . . . .	Cor. Harrison and Wood Sts.
University of Chicago Psycho- pathic Laboratory . . . . .	5816 Ingleside Ave.

### NURSING

#### Bureau of Medical Inspection, Field Nursing Service, Board of

Education . . . . .	7th Floor, City Hall.
German Deaconess Institute . . .	824 Center St.
German Baptist Deaconess Home and Hospital Society . . . . .	3266 Cortland St.
Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene.	157 E. Ohio St.
Illinois State Association for Grad- uate Nurses . . . . .	6138 Winthrop Ave.
Infant Welfare Society . . . . .	104 So. Michigan Ave.
Municipal Tuberculosis Sani- tarium . . . . .	1514, 105 W. Monroe St.
Norwegian-Danish M. E. Deaconess Home . . . . .	1925 No. Sawyer Ave.
Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ .	1644 Hudson Ave.
Provident Hospital . . . . .	Cor. 36th and Dearborn Sts.
Red Cross Nursing Service . . .	1910 Calumet Ave.
The Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago . . . . .	104 So. Michigan Ave.

### TUBERCULOSIS

Chicago School Extension Committee	906, 410 So. Michigan Ave.
Open-Air Schools, Board of Educa- tion . . . . .	7 So. Dearborn St.
Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund	315 Plymouth Court.

### SANITARIA AND DISPENSARIES

Chicago Fresh Air Hospital . . .	2450 Howard St.
Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium . . . . .	Cor. Crawford and Bryn Mawr Aves.

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## Appendix B

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Chicago-Winfield Tuberculosis Sanitarium . . . . .	Winfield, Ill.
Edward Sanatorium . . . . .	Naperville, Ill.
Oak Forest Tuberculosis Hospital.	Oak Forest, Ill.
Ridge Farm Preventorium . . . .	Deerfield, Ill.

### SOCIETIES

Chicago Tuberculosis Institute . .	8 So. Dearborn St.
Illinois State Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis . .	8 So. Dearborn St.
Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society . . . . .	1800 Selden St.

### MORAL REFORM

Anti-Cruelty Society . . . . .	155 W. Grand Ave.
Illinois Humane Society . . . . .	1145 So. Wabash Ave.
American Social Hygiene Association . . . . .	122 So. Michigan Ave.
Anti-Cigarette League of America.	1119 Woman's Temple.
Beulah Home and Maternity Hospital of Chicago . . . . .	2142 No. Clark St.
Catholic Women's League Protectorate . . . . .	7 W. Madison St.
Chicago Society of Social Hygiene .	32 No. State St.
Committee of Fifteen . . . . .	807 Otis Bldg.
Englewood Law and Order League .	331 W. 63rd St.
Florence Crittenton Anchorage . .	2615 Indiana Ave.
Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.	Cor. Locust and La Salle Sts.
Hyde Park Protective Association .	19 So. La Salle St.
Illinois Vigilance Association . .	19 So. La Salle St.
Life Boat Rescue Mission . . . .	Highlands Station, C., B. & Q. Ry.
Midnight Mission . . . . .	11 E. Congress St.
New Future Association . . . . .	556 E. 37th St.

## A p p e n d i c e s

### Norwegian-Danish M. E. Deaconess

Woman's Home . . . . .	1925 No. Sawyer Ave.
St. Margaret's Home and Maternity Hospital . . . . .	2501 W. Monroe St.
Salvation Army Rescue and Maternity Home . . . . .	1332 No. La Salle St. .
Travelers' Aid Society of Chicago and Illinois . . . . .	1319 W. Adams St.
Welfare League . . . . .	2136 Federal St.
Workingmen's Home and Mission (Colored) . . . . .	1339 So. State St.

### T E M P E R A N C E

Anti-Saloon League of Illinois . .	189 W. Madison St.
Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Illinois . . . . .	804 So. Wabash Ave.
Citizens' League of Chicago . . .	404 Ashland Block.
Illinois Branch Women's Christian Temperance Union . . . . .	1118 Woman's Temple.
Young People's Civil League . . .	301, 189 W. Madison St.

### N E I G H B O R H O O D   W O R K

#### ASSEMBLY HALLS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PARK FIELDHOUSES

Abraham Lincoln Center . . . .	Cor. Oakwood Blvd. and Langley Ave.
Aiken Institute . . . . .	Cor. Morgan and Monroe Sts.
Association House . . . . .	2150 W. North Ave.
Bethlehem Congregational Church.	1853 So. Loomis St.
Bible Rescue Mission . . . . .	626 W. Madison St.
Bohemian Settlement House . . .	1831 So. Racine Ave.
Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul (Episcopal) . . . . .	Cor. Washington Blvd. and Peoria St.
Catholic Social Center . . . . .	308 So. Sangamon St.
Chase House . . . . .	543 W. 43rd St.

## Appendix B

Chicago Hebrew Mission . . .	1425 Solon Pl.
Christopher House Settlement (Presbyterian) . . . . .	1618 Fullerton Ave.
Church of the Brethren Mission .	1523 Hastings St.
Church of the Epiphany (Episcopal)	Cor. Ashland Blvd. and Adams St.
Marcey (Elizabeth) Center (M. E.).	1335 Newberry Ave.
Erie Chapel Institute (Presbyter- ian) . . . . .	1347 Erie St.
First Presbyterian Church . . .	Cor. 41st St. and Grand Blvd.
Fourth Presbyterian Church . .	Cor. Lincoln Park Blvd. and Chestnut St.
Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.	Cor. Locust and La Salle Sts.
Halsted St. Institutional Church (M. E.) . . . . .	1935 Halsted St.
Hermion Beardsley Butler House .	3212 Broadway.
Kirkland Mission . . . . .	764 W. Adams St.
Lincoln St. M. E. Church . . .	Cor. Lincoln St. and 22nd Pl.
Moody Church . . . . .	Cor. Chicago Ave. and La Salle St.
Neighborhood Guild, Inc. (Episco- pal) . . . . .	2714 So. Canal St.
New First Congregational Church .	Cor. Ashland and Washing- ton Blvds.
Olivet Institute (Presbyterian) .	1500 Hudson Ave.
Oratorio S. Paola . . . . .	874 Blue Island Ave.
Paulist Settlement . . . . .	1122 So. Wabash Ave.
Second Presbyterian Church . .	Cor. Michigan Ave. and 20th St.
Sheffield Avenue Church of Christ, or North Side Christian Church .	Cor. Sheffield Ave. and George St.
Sinai Social Center . . . . .	4622 Grand Blvd.
Union Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church . . . . .	43rd Pl. and Union Ave.
Volunteers of America Institu- tional Church . . . . .	1201 Washington Blvd.



## Appendices

Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church . . . . .	14th St. and Wabash Ave.
Wellington Avenue Congregational Church . . . . .	Near Broadway, on Wellington St.

### COMMUNITY SELF-BETTERMENT

Hamilton Park Neighborhood Council . . . . .	72nd St. and Normal Blvd.
Harrison Technical High School District Community Council . .	2222 Marshall Blvd.
Kenwood Improvement Association.	1343 E. 47th St.
Lakeside Improvement Association.	75th St. and Coles Ave.
North Shore Sunday Evening Club.	Cor. Sheridan Road and Wilson Ave.
Northwest Side Commercial Association . . . . .	1152 No. Ashland Ave.
Palmer Park Community Council .	Cor. 111th St. and Indiana Ave.
Ravenswood Improvement Association . . . . .	Chicago, Ill.
Seventh Ward Civic Forum . . .	Woodlawn Masonic Temple, 64th St. and University Ave.

### SETTLEMENTS

Chicago Commons . . . . .	955 W. Grand Ave.
Eli Bates House . . . . .	621 W. Elm St.
Emerson House . . . . .	1746 Grand Ave.
Esther Falkenstein Settlement . .	1917 No. Richmond St.
Fellowship House . . . . .	831 W. 33rd Pl.
Frederick Douglass Center . . .	3032 Wabash Ave.
Gad's Hill Center . . . . .	1919 W. 20th St.
Henry Booth House . . . . .	701 W. 14th Pl.
Hull House . . . . .	800 So. Halsted St.
Maxwell Street Settlement . . .	1214 So. Clinton St.
Neighborhood House . . . . .	6710 So. May St.
Northwestern University Settlement . . . . .	1400 Augusta St.

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## Appendix B

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### St. Mary's Settlement and Day

Nursery . . . . .	656 W. 44th St.
South Deering Neighborhood Center	10750 Hoxie Ave.
South End Center . . . . .	88th St. and Buffalo Ave.
University of Chicago Settlement.	4630 Gross Ave.
Wendell Phillips Settlement . . .	2009 Walnut St.

### SOCIAL CENTERS

Chicago Board of Education (Centers in 22 school buildings) . .	8 No. Dearborn St.
Chicago Hebrew Institute . . .	1258 W. Taylor St.
Chicago Deaf Mute Club . . . .	1114 W. 12th St.
Eleanor Social Center . . . . .	1515 No. Leavitt St.
Ephpheta School for the Deaf . .	3100 Crawford Ave.
Junior League of Chicago . . . .	35 So. Dearborn St.
Guardian Angel Center . . . . .	1226 Newberry Ave.
Hungarian Workingmen's Home . .	1336 Sedgwick St.
Hyde Park Center . . . . .	5435 Lake Park Ave.
Negro Fellowship League Reading Room and Social Center . . . .	3005 So. State St.
Our Lady of Victory Mission . . .	845 So. State St.

### PUBLIC AGENCIES

Chicago City Council . . . . .	2nd Floor, City Hall.
City of Chicago Executive, Finance, Law, Public Safety, Public Works, Welfare, Recreation, and Education Departments . . . .	City Hall, and other locations, as noted separately.

### RECREATION

Abraham Lincoln Center . . . .	Cor. Oakwood Blvd. and Langley Ave.
Association House . . . . .	2150 W. North Ave.
Council Home (Jewish) . . . . .	4363 Greenwood Ave.

## Appendices

Chicago Boy Scouts of America . . . . .	425, 39 So. La Salle St.
Eleanor Association . . . . .	16 No. Wabash Ave.
Forward Movement . . . . .	638 Federal St.
Friends of Our Native Landscape . . . . .	108 E. Walton Pl.
Hull House Association . . . . .	800 So. Halsted St.
Hull House Boys' Department . . . . .	827 W. Polk St.
Lincoln Street M. E. Church . . . . .	Cor. Lincoln St. and 22nd Pl.
Moody Church Fresh Air Camp . . . . .	808 No. La Salle St.
North Avenue Day Nursery . . . . .	2138 W. North Ave.
Norwegian-Danish M. E. Deaconess Woman's Home . . . . .	1925 No. Sawyer Ave.
Off-the-Street Club . . . . .	1369 Van Buren St.
Outing for Crippled Children . . . . .	4917 Sheridan Road.
Prairie Club . . . . .	1510 McCormick Bldg.
St. Mary's Home for Children . . . . .	2822 Jackson Blvd.
St. Mary's Mission Home, Day Nursery and Kindergarten . . . . .	850 Washington Blvd.
Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Chicago . . . . .	1318, 8 So. Dearborn St.
United Charities of Chicago . . . . .	168 No. Michigan Ave.
Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities . . . . .	1800 Selden St.

### RELIEF AND FAMILY REHABILITATION

American National Red Cross . . . . .	112 W. Adams St.
Armenian Colonial Association . . . . .	837 No. La Salle St.
Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago . . . . .	1800 Selden St.
Bohemian Charitable Association . . . . .	2603 So. Kedzie Ave.
Catholic Woman's League Protec- torate . . . . .	7 W. Madison St.
Charity Alliance . . . . .	6826 Perry Ave.
Chicago Christian Industrial League . . . . .	12 E. 12th St.
City and Immigrant Mission . . . . .	465 W. Chicago Ave.

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## Appendix B

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Chrysolite Club . . . . .	55th St. and Blackstone Ave.
Community Relief Association of Ninth Ward . . . . .	111th St. and Indiana Ave.
County Agent . . . . .	213 So. Peoria St.
Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities . . . . .	1800 Selden St.
French Benevolent Society . . . .	Board of Trade.
Friendly Aid Society . . . . .	3980 Lake Park Ave.
German Charity Association . . .	La Salle Hotel.
German Society of Chicago . . .	160 No. Fifth Ave.
Hope Hall Volunteer Prison League Department, Volunteers of America . . . . .	1201 Washington Blvd.
Harmony Guild . . . . .	637 Oakwood Blvd.
Hungarian Charity Society . . .	317 So. Market St.
Illinois Charitable Relief Corps .	804 So. Wabash Ave.
Italian Ladies' Charity Association.	732 So. Oakland Blvd.
Jewish Aid Society . . . . .	1800 Selden St.
Junior League of Chicago . . .	35 So. Dearborn St.
Juvenile Court, Pension Department	10th Floor, Court House.
Klio Association . . . . .	Auditorium Hotel.
Lake View Thimble Club . . .	3212 Broadway.
Ministerial Relief Association of Illinois . . . . .	54 Randolph St.
Morgan Park Welfare Association .	11112 So. Hoyne Ave.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home and Hospital . . . . .	1138 No. Leavitt St.
St. Elizabeth Benevolent Association . . . . .	1439 Wellington Ave.
St. Elizabeth Charity Society . .	2225 So. Turner Ave.
Swiss Benevolent Society of Chi- cago . . . . .	
Salvation Army . . . . .	108 No. Dearborn St.
School Children's Aid Society . .	Haven School, 15th St. and Wabash Ave.
Service Club . . . . .	4929 Greenwood Ave.
Sheffield Avenue Church of Christ.	Cor. Sheffield Ave. and George St.

## Appendices

Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Chicago . . . . .	1318 Hartford Bldg.
Sophia Aid Society . . . . .	437 E. 60th St.
Swedish National Association . .	143 No. Dearborn St.
United Charities of Chicago . . .	168 No. Michigan Ave.
Volunteers of Chicago . . . . .	1201 Washington Blvd.
Wabansia Relief Society . . . . .	2257 No. Sawyer Ave.
Woman's Aid and Loan Society .	Irving Park.
Woman's Benevolent Association .	9126 Commercial Ave.
Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities . . . . .	1800 Selden St.

### THRIFT AND LOANS

Benevolent Association of Paid Fire Department of Chicago . .	209 No. Dearborn St.
Chicago Letter-Carriers' Benevolent Association . . . . .	4954 W. Erie St.
Chicago Masonic Relief Association . . . . .	139 No. Clark St.
Chicago Teachers' Relief Society .	2717 Wilcox Ave.
Concordia Mutual Benefit League .	106 No. La Salle St.
Firemen's Mutual Aid and Benefit Association . . . . .	50 E. South Water St.
French Mutual Aid Society of Chicago . . . . .	1237 So. Spaulding Ave.
Gustaf Adolfs Swedish Society . .	2244 So. Irving Ave.
National Fraternal Society of the Deaf . . . . .	802 Schiller Bldg.
Plattdeutsche Grot Gilde . . . .	Wicker Park Hall.
Chicago State Pawnors' Society . .	32 W. Washington St.
First State Industrial Wage Loan Society . . . . .	25 No. Dearborn St.
Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society . . . . .	706 W. 12th St.
Maxwell Street Settlement Association . . . . .	1214 So. Clinton St.
Woman's Aid and Loan Society . .	Irving Park.
Woman's Loan Association . . . .	735 So. Marshfield Ave.

## INDEX



1

1

## INDEX

- Apollo Club, The, 30.  
 Art Institute of Chicago, 1-20,  
 79, 109, 110.  
 Art in Chicago, 1-21; Arts and  
 Crafts Room in the Public  
 Library, 60.  
  
 Baptists, Philanthropic Work  
 of, 159-163.  
 Bathing Beaches, 95.  
 Board of Education, 45-54.  
 Boys' and Girls' Clubs, 116,  
 117; list of, 223.  
  
 Carter Harrison Technical High  
 School, 109.  
 Charitable Organizations, List  
 of, 223-256.  
 Chicago, its beginnings and de-  
 velopment, iii, iv; nationali-  
 ties making up its popula-  
 tion, v.  
 Chicago Commons, 201, 202.  
 Chicago Symphony Orchestra,  
 27, 28.  
 Children's Memorial Hospital,  
 124, 125.  
 Child Welfare, 115, 116.  
 Child Welfare Associations,  
 List of, 223.  
 Choral Societies, 30.  
 Civic Betterment, 120, 121, 123;  
 institutions, list of, 228.  
 Civic Music Association, 33.  
 Clubs and Classes, 231.  
  
 Community Churches and Set-  
 tlements, 199; self-better-  
 ment organizations, 199, 200.  
 Community Self - Betterment,  
 252.  
 Conservatories of Music, 31.  
 Corrections, Institutions of,  
 118, 230.  
  
 Dancing, 100.  
 Day Nurseries, 117, 118; list  
 of, 224, 225.  
 Defectives and Subnormals, In-  
 stitutions for, 231, 232, 247.  
 Dental Aid, 244.  
 Dependent Children, Institu-  
 tions for, 118, 225-227.  
 Dependent Defectives, Institu-  
 tions for, 239.  
 Destitute, Homes for the, 239.  
 Dispensaries, 243.  
  
 Education, 119.  
 Eli Bates House, 202.  
 Emerson House, 202.  
 Employment Agencies, 120, 235,  
 236.  
 Episcopalians, Philanthropic  
 Work of, 137-142.  
 Esther Falkenstein Settlement,  
 203.  
  
 Fellowship House, 203.  
 Field Museum, 72, 79.



